

I.O.-9121

Index to I.O. 9121 (Newspapers & News Agencies)

Serial No.

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1. List of newspapers, periodicals & news agencies in Shanghai. *with brief history re editorial staff & political leanings, etc.*
Correspondence between Police and H.B.M. Consulate in 1924 re.
2. List of newspapers & periodicals in Shanghai to date April, 1928. Copy to Lieutenant Goldsmith.
3. List of Shanghai correspondents for newspapers abroad.
List of missionary journals to date January, 1930.
List of news agencies. *Foreign newspaper correspondents in Shai.*
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5. Report on Chinese newspapers subsidized by Japanese dated 23.5.30. Copy to H.B.M. Consulate.
Report on "Vercher" Russian newspaper & "Far Eastern Review" dated 24.5.30. Copy to H.B.M. Consulate.
6. *Serial 1104* { Report on Chinese news agencies & mosquito newspapers. Copy to H.B.M. Consulate.
Report on Russian newspapers dated 3.7.30. *(Filed under Serial 11)*
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7. Official publicity organs of Nanking Gov. in Shanghai.
8. List of Chinese and Japanese newspapers in Canton, Hankow, Peking and Nanking required re distribution of Justice Feetham's report. 21.4.31.
9. Communication facilities denied Rengo News Agency by Nanking Government. 28.4.31.
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12. { Letter from Japanese Press Union suggesting cooperation with S.M.C. over publication of correct and latest information. 18.12.31.
Transferred to file S. 2182.

(1)

110 912 1/1
C. I. B.
V. O. 5526
6/5/24

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1924

Certified Circulation

THE CHINA PRESS was founded in August, 1911, and has thus been in existence for rather under thirteen years, or sixty-one years less than that of its senior morning contemporary, the North-China Daily News.

Ten years after it had been established, THE CHINA PRESS published an audited statement showing that its gross average daily paid circulation totalled 4358, or exactly 150 more than the circulation shown by its contemporary in a statement published in May of the same year. This figure of 4358 was in no way the result of any special circulation campaign, but was for the month prior to that in which the much-discussed Automobile Show was held, which resulted in a further increase of circulation to THE CHINA PRESS.

In justice to its advertisers, THE CHINA PRESS will follow its former custom and publish audited returns, showing the gross average daily paid circulation, so soon as the suit brought against the Company by a former employee has been heard. In the meantime, however, advertisers may rest assured that they will be quite satisfied with the circulation attained by THE CHINA PRESS after its thirteen years of existence as compared to the latest returns exhibited this week by its seventy-four-year-old contemporary.

*up to date
list of newspapers etc.
see J.O. 912/1
1.5.1928*

10. 9121.

5326
2/5/24

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1924.

Our Certified Circulation—A Reply

In yesterday morning's correspondence there appeared a letter from one of our principal advertisers inquiring about the distribution of the "North-China Daily News" and the "North-China Herald." It is a fair question and one, we believe, that most advertisers and others would like to see answered by a certified statement such as we publish below.

This statement shows in brief that advertisers who only wish to appeal to Shanghai and the immediate neighbourhood will reach 4,200 subscribers by an announcement in the "North-China Daily News"; while those who desire to cover both Shanghai and the rest of China will reach 6,500 subscribers by advertising in both the "North-China Daily News" and the "North-China Herald." These two newspapers—the daily and the weekly—cover entirely different ground.

There is, it may be remarked, a considerable difference between the terms "subscriber" and "reader." Our newspapers are on file in most offices, in nearly all clubs, and we believe in all reading rooms and libraries not only in Shanghai but throughout China. Our readers, therefore, are probably two or three times the number of our subscribers as shown in the following statement.

Geographical Statement of Paid and Gross Circulation of North-China Daily News and North-China Herald during the month of March, 1924

	North-China Daily News	North-China Herald
Shanghai circulation	4,200	190
Outports, etc.	1,000	1,360
Total gross circulation	5,200	1,480
Less frees, etc.	92	70
Total paid circulation	5,108	1,410

Combined Paid Circulation in Shanghai, Outports, etc.

6,518

We have compared the above statement with the cash receipts, books and records of the North-China Daily News & Herald, Limited, and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

THOMSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.
April 29, 1924.

U. S. D.
F. O. B.
No. 506
2/4/24

The Far Eastern News Agency (遠東通訊社) commenced to function on April 1, 1924. Its promoter is Moh Kuh Ming (莫克明) who acts as manager of the concern. The Editor is Yen Moh Sun (嚴謬聲). The object of the Agency, as stated by Moh, is to foster industry, and it has no political connections whatever. The Capital is \$20,000 of which, Moh states, he contributed 80% and certain merchants and educationalists the other 50%.

The Agency has six reporters in Shanghai and between 20 to 30 in outports. Its expenses are estimated at \$1,000 per month, and its income is mainly derived from the 600 subscribers to its service. Its charges are \$10 per month for local subscribers and \$15 per month for outport subscribers.

Moh was educated in the Shanghai Baptist College and in Tokyo where he took a commercial course, specialising in Banking. During the past four years he has been in Canton where he edited the Chinese newspaper "Bing Ming Zuh Pao" (The Proletariat's Paper).

Address of Agency: M 17 Chang Kiah Pang, off
Hyburgh Road.

WJ
K. M. J.
2/4

The Far Eastern News Agency (遠東通訊社) commenced to function on April 1, 1934. Its promoter is Moh Kuei Ming (莫克明) who acts as manager of the concern. The Editor is Yen Moh Sun (嚴學舜). The object of the Agency, as stated by Moh, is to foster industry, and it has no political connections whatever. The Capital is \$20,000 of which, Moh states, he contributed 80% and certain merchants and educationalists the other 50%.

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Address of Agency: H 17 Chang Moh Road, off
Nykungh Road.

~~3528~~
2/4/24

Rough translation of note (circular letter) to the Council from
the Far Eastern News Agency. 25/3/24.

The circular states that the first issue of the newspaper
will be on April 1st. The policy of the paper will be to voice
public opinion, and the Council is asked to give their assistance
and advice in ^{issuing} pursuing the progress of the paper.

105

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

FOR INFORMATION.

D.C.I.
H.C.I.
3/3/24
W

C. I. D.
I. O. REC

No. 3526
10/3/24

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
SHANGHAI,

10th March, 1924.

Confidential

My dear Hilton-Johnson,

Many thanks for your letter
of today transmitting the report on News
Agencies in Shanghai, for which I am very much
obliged to you.

Yours sincerely,

G. H. Ross

Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
S H A N G H A I .

AM

~~SECRET~~
10/3/24
March 10,

4.

CONFIDENTIAL.

My dear Moss:

In reply to your letter of February 19, I
enclose herewith a list of the News Agencies
in Shanghai as requested.

Yours sincerely,

Am

G.S. Moss, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consul,

SHANGHAI.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. CENTRAL

Station.

March

9

1924

REPORT ON News Agencies in Shanghai

Made by D. I. Givons

Forwarded by J. B. for Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

In accordance with the instructions in attached,
I am attaching herewith a list of news agencies in Shanghai
with notes on their character and activities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. Givons

D. I.

D. C. I.

Principal Newspaper Correspondents in Shanghai
Who Send News Abroad to supplement what is given out
by the Regular Agencies.

<u>Name of News Agency or newspaper represented</u>	<u>Name and Address of Correspondent</u>
International News Service,	Larry Lehrbas, China Press. Mrs. Potter non de plume Edna Lee Booker, China Press.
Manila Bulletin,	Larry Lehrbas, China Press.
Associated Press,	G. J. Laval, Evening News,
Chicago Tribune,	J. B. Powell, China Weekly Review.
Chicago Daily News,	J. L. Butts, China Press.
Daily Mail, Melbourne Herald and Christian Science Monitor,	A. P. Finch, Shanghai Times.
Philadelphia Public Ledger, Japan Advertiser,	George Sokolsky, c/o H.C.D. News.
London Times,	O. H. Green, H. C. D. News.
Manchester Guardian,	D. Arelie, c/o China Press
Morning Post,	J. W. Fraser, c/o Secretariat, S.M.C.
The Figaro, Paris,	Mr. Fredot, c/o French Chamber of Commerce.
La Croix,	Jesuit Priest.

**List of Foreign News Agencies which Supply
News to the Foreign and Chinese Press in Shanghai.**

Reuter's, the well known British agency, No. 4 Avenue Edward VII.

Manager ; W. Turner, General Manager in the Far East,
Accountant ; A. H. C. Thompson.

This is probably the only news agency which offers serious opposition in China to the Japanese and Chinese agencies, but unlike the services of the two latter nationalities which are subsidized, it appears to depend upon its earnings for its upkeep. Reuter's service in China is partial to Great Britain and the United States.

Rosta News Agency

The Rosta is the official agency of the Moscow Soviet Government. It brings a service by telegraph into Peking and distributes it locally gratis. It is purely a Bolshevik propaganda service. It used to have a special agent in Shanghai where its news is at present distributed by mail from Peking. The activity of the Rosta News Agency is said to be very noticeable in Peking and Canton.

The United Press

The United Press is the second largest news agency in America. It brings a service into Japan through the Japan Telegraphic News Agency and sends a direct service to China via London and Peking. This service is received by telegram at Peking where it is supplied to one or two newspapers for a nominal charge. Items of special interest are telegraphed to Shanghai (The China Press) and Hongkong (South China Morning Post) and Hongkong Telegraph) which in return pay only the cost of the telegram from Peking. In the Far East this service is allied to the Japan Telegraphic News Agency which probably is the

explanation of its ability to distribute news almost free. There are nevertheless possibilities of making this service pay, and it is probable the charges for the news it supplies will be increased later. Reuter's American Service to China has been extended to meet the competition of the United Press.

The French Wireless.

The French wireless is official and its news consists largely of propaganda. Notwithstanding reports that the French intended to stop the service, it is still being carried on as vigorously as formerly. Reuter's sells a translation of the service to local newspapers which, with the exception of the North China Daily News and Mercury, publish all or part of its news. There is a strong feeling in certain French circles in the Far East that French propaganda in these parts is not being pushed sufficiently.

Italian Wireless

The Italian Wireless, which is also propaganda, comes in England at irregular intervals. It is picked up in Poland and sent to England by post.

List of Japanese News Agencies in Shanghai
which supply news to the foreign and Chinese Press.

The Eastern News Agency.

(Toho Tsushin Sha), No. 25 Kianghong Road.

Represented in Shanghai by a Japanese named H. Hata. Established about 1915. Has correspondents all over China, almost all of whom are either Japanese Consular officials or persons in close touch with Japanese Consulates. This agency is undoubtedly subsidized by the Japanese Government, and is Ruter's most serious rival in China. There is hardly any newspaper in China, foreign or Chinese, which does not publish at least some of the news emanating from the Eastern News Agency whose service is almost free. It is conceivable that in a serious war in China or Japan, in which censorship, cut cables and wireless blanketing would play the usual part, that newspapers in China would be almost entirely dependent upon the Eastern News Agency for their information. There is good reason to believe that Japanese Consular officials have instructions from the Tokyo Foreign Office to give official news first to the Eastern News Agency which has a preference over foreign competitors on the Japanese telegraph. In this way it is able to forestall Ruter's and others and the newspapers cannot afford to ignore it. Mr. Hata left Shanghai on February 27 en route for the United States on world tour.

The Japan Telegraphic News Agency.

Nihon Denpo Tsushin Sha, No. 3 Foochow Road.

Represented in Shanghai by H.S. Kodama.

This agency, which is perhaps the most influential local news agency in Japan, is subsidized by the Seiyukai Party.

Its President is a prominent politician named Matsunaga. It supplies a number of newspapers in China, including the China Press, with both foreign (through the United Press, an American Agency) and Japanese news. The Japan Telegraphic News Agency is fairly well organized in China, but is not nearly so formidable as the Eastern News Agency. It was established in 1918.

The Shanghai News Agency

(Taushin Sha) No. 826 Miller Road. Owned by a Japanese named T. Watanabe. Deals with economic matters about which it extracts a good deal of information from the Chinese newspapers. Established in 1916.

The Shanghai Translation News Agency (Shanghai Honyoku Taushin, No. 8 ^{Quinson} ~~Quinson~~ Road) Owned by a Japanese named S. Hishinoto. Makes translations of interesting news bearing on political and other subjects. Established in 1918.

Eastern Asiatic News Agency

(The Taushin Sha) No. 67 Thorne Road. Owned by a Japanese named Sasaki. Deals with all interesting news but is not influential. Established in 1923.

The Kuo Wen News Agency (社信通聞國) is one of the first Chinese news agencies to be started in Shanghai. It was organised by Wu Tsung Tse (之政胡), a Chinese Journalist, in October, 1921. It has now established a name for itself, and its service is taken by practically all the newspapers in Shanghai, whilst a number of private families also subscribe to it. It has a large number of newspapers on its foreign and outport service also. The amount of the Capital of the concern is not known, but it is believed that a syndicate of ten to twelve persons started it as an experiment with limited funds, and as the business developed and became more flourishing, more money was put into the undertaking. The present day expenses of the Agency do not exceed \$800 per month. The Agency has correspondents in all the principal cities in China. The income of the Agency is not inconsiderable. The Editor is Li Tse Kwan (寬子李).

Address: 202/203 Shantung Road.

The China News Agency (中國新聞社) was established in the fifth year of the Republic by two men, Tsung Chuin (陳清), owner of the "Young China", a newspaper published in San Francisco where he is at present, and Sun Chao Lu (吳景濂) who is connected with the China Evening News in whose offices the Agency is located. The capital is provided by emigrants who sent in their subscriptions from abroad. Every day the Agency sends out 230 copies of its service, and with the exception of 14 copies to local newspapers and private families, the remainder are despatched abroad. Its charges are \$60 per month for outport subscribers, and \$8 for local subscribers. Its expenses are estimated at about \$1,500 per month. The Agency is a supporter of the Kuomintang Party.

Address: 238 Nanking Road.

The Lien Huh News Agency (聯合通訊社) was established by Li Tse Sai, (李次山), a Chinese barrister-at-law, about six years ago. During the past year it was subsidised by Wu Chien Lien (吳景廉), Speaker in the House of Representatives, but since his fall from favour after the election of Tsao Chun to the Presidency, this subsidy has been discontinued, and the Agency is in bad financial condition. Only seven Chinese newspapers receive this service. Its expenses amount to \$300 per month. The Editor is Yue Yi Vung (余翼文). Address: 133 Kwoichow Road.

The Dah Doong News Agency (大同) was started by its proprietor Ma Voong Sze (馬鳳池) about four years ago. It specialises in local news items and sends but few telegrams to the newspapers subscribing to its service. Capital unknown. Its policy is stated to be to bring about the reunification of the country by means of peaceful methods. There is reason to believe that this Agency is pro-Anfu in political feeling and that it is closely connected with the notorious Little Hsu. Editor: Hsu Ching Hsi (許清漢). Address of Agency: 1505 Chung Kung Lee (廣仁里), Chengtu Road.

The Soo Soo News Agency (蘇蘇通信社) was established in May, 1923 by members of the 55 out of the 60 District Councils in Kiangsu province with the object of agitating and propagating the restoration of these Councils and the establishment of self-government in the Province of Kiangsu. Each of the 55 District Councils contributed a share and the total amount of money thus raised was \$5,000. The expenses of the Agency do not exceed \$300 per month. Its service is taken on by the nine large Chinese newspapers in Shanghai who pay on an average \$6 per month for its use. The proprietor is Li Yu Tse (李佑之) Chairman of the District Council.

Address: 382 North Szechuan Road.

The Chung Hwa News Agency (中華通信社) was started by Jue An Dong (瞿愛棠) who is also the Editor. There are twelve promoters whose names are unknown. Its correspondents are not paid and for this reason the expenses of the Agency in a month amount to only about \$100 per month. The Civil Governor of Chongking, Chang Tsai Yang, contributes \$100 a month towards the expenses of the concern. The Agency is a strong supporter of General Lu Yang, Ziang.

Address: 1790 Avenue Road.

The Tung-Nan News Agency (東南通訊社) was started in May, 1923 by Sung Siao Yoh (沈小霞) who is also the Editor. Its expenses amount to about \$300 per month. Tang Chi Yao (唐健堯) Tuckun of Yunnan, contributes about \$300 per month. The Agency employs five reporters in Shanghai and four abroad. Subscribers to its service number 30, local and outports included. The Capital is subscribed by a small syndicate of five persons, but the amount is unknown.

Address: 7 Shantung Road.

The Chun Hwa News Agency (中外通訊社) was established by Tsao Shiao Ngoh (周孝謨) one of the Editors of the China Times, a local Chinese newspaper, in 1925. It is in bad financial straits. As far as could be ascertained, the Agency has no political connections. Its office is located at No. 38 Ling Ying Road, West Gate. The service has hardly any subscribers.

Kung Ping News Agency (公平通信社).

Started by Li Siao Nan (李肖南), a prominent member of the Anhwei Fellow Countrymen's Association, 16 Huling Road, in 1922. It is said to be subsidized by General Ho Fung Ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Szechuan. It distributes news free of charge to fifteen local Chinese newspapers and an equal number of prominent Anhwei Residents in Shanghai.

Address : 747 Avenue Howard VII,
French Concession.

Hong Ping News Agency (公平通信社).

Started by Li Siao Hu (李小南), a prominent member of the Anhui Hella Countrymen's Association, 16 Hulin Road, in 1932. It is said to be subsidized by General Ho Ying Chang, Military Governor of "Fried and Conquered". It distributes news free of charge to fifteen local Chinese newspapers and an equal number of prominent Anhui Residents in Shanghai.

Address : 747 Avenue Richard VII,
French Concession.

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
SHANGHAI,
19th February, 1924.

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Hilton-Johnson,

I beg to acknowledge,
with thanks, receipt of your letter of yesterday transmitting notes on newspapers published in Shanghai together with some notes of my own and the confidential Guide to the Press of Asia.

I have read the notes carefully and take this opportunity to express to Mr. McEuen and you our gratitude for the service you have rendered in providing this Consulate with such an exhaustive up to date report on the local press, and my particular thanks for the speeding up of the work which has been carried out through the China New Year holidays so ably by your special staff. The report is now being copied for the Foreign Office and the Legation/

Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson,
etc. etc. etc.,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

I.O. 5526

5526
18/2/24.

February 18, 24.

My dear Moss,

Herewith the notes on newspapers
published in Shanghai together with some
original manuscript of your own and the
confidential guide to the Press of Asia.

Yours truly,

Act.

G.E. Moss, Esq.,

etc. etc.,

H.B.M. Consulate General,
Shanghai.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Central Police

February 17,

1924

REPORT ON News-papers Published in Shanghai.

Made by D. I. Givens

Forwarded by _____

Sir,

In accordance with your instructions, I am attaching herewith lists and short accounts of the daily newspapers in Chinese and newspapers and periodicals published in English, French, Russian, and Japanese in Shanghai. I am returning herewith the notes re Chinese publications and the book entitled "A Guide to the Press of Asia."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. Givens
D. I.

D. C. I.

MEMORANDUM.

From

H.B.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL

To

5521

SHANGHAI

21st Jan 1924

My dear Mr. Green,

Herewith the book I spoke of this morning - for revision & additions re Foreign & Chinese news agencies, newspapers & periodicals in the Shanghai district - with a few drafts of my own (also for revision please, as they are not good enough). Pages 181-185

of the China Year Book contains a
full list of the publications of 1923.

Yours sincerely
Edwards.

OK gms

5826
~~18/2/24~~

List of Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals
in Shanghai.

1. North China Daily News.	-	17 The Bund.
2. The North China Herald.	-	17 The Bund.
3. The China Press.	-	14 Kiuliang Road.
4. Shanghai Times.	-	21 Museum Road.
5. Shanghai Mercury.	-	5 Hongkong Road.
6. The Celestial Empire.	-	5 Hongkong Road.
7. Evening News.	-	43-47 Peking Road.
8. L' Echo de Chine.	-	23 Rue de Consulate.
9. The New Shanghai Life.	-	47 Boone Road, corner of Seward Road.
10. Russia Abroad.	-	68 N. Szechuen Road.
11. China Weekly Review.	-	115 Avenue Edward VII.
12. The Far Eastern Review.	-	16 Jintee Road.
13. Rea's Industrial Manual.	-	16 " "
14. Asiatic Notes.	-	16 " "
15. British Director of Commerce Journal.	-	1. The Bund.
16. Finance and Commerce.	-	6 Kiuliang Road.
17. Shipping and Engineering.	-	17 The Bund.
18. The Nation's Companion.	-	50 Hanking Road.
19A. Lloyd's Weekly.	-	5911 Range Road.
20. The Blue Lantern.	-	25 Jintee Road.
20. Israel's Messenger.	-	21 Museum Road.
21. Chinese Christian Intelligencer.	-	135 N. Szechuen Road.
22. Chinese Christian Advocate.	-	10 Woosung Road.
22A. The Chinese Recorder.	-	5 Quinsan Gardens.
23. Hallock's Chinese Almanac.	-	106 N. Szechuen Road.
24. The China Medical Journal.	-	St. John's University, or 4 Quinsan Gardens, or 24 Hongkong Road.
25. China Journal of Science and Arts.	-	Room 103, Ben Building, Avenue Edward VII.
26. China Consular's Tide Book.	-	17 The Bund. (N.C.D.N.)
27. The Shanghai Nippo.	-	1, 2, Astor Road.
28. The Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shinbun.	-	10 Wuchow Road.
29. The Shanghai Commercial Daily News.	-	2 Thorne Road.

List of Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals
in Shanghai.

18/2/24

1. North China Daily News.	-	17 The Bund.
2. The North China Herald.	-	17 The Bund.
3. The China Press.	-	14 Hukien Road.
4. Shanghai Times.	-	21 Museum Road.
5. Shanghai Mercury.	-	5 Hongkong Road.
6. The Celestial Empire.	-	5 Hongkong Road.
7. Evening News.	-	45-47 Peking Road.
8. Le Yeh do China.	-	23 Rue de Commerce.
9. The New Shanghai Life.	-	47 Room Road, corner of Howard Road.
10. Russia Abroad.	-	28 N. Szechuan Road.
11. China Weekly Review.	-	115 Avenue Howard VII.
12. The Far Eastern Review.	-	16 Jinhoo Road.
13. Rea's Industrial World.	-	16 " "
14. Asiatic Review.	-	16 " "
15. British Empire of Commerce Journal.	-	1. The Bund.
16. China's Commercial.	-	6 Hukien Road.
17. Shipping and Engineering.	-	17 The Bund.
18. The British Corporation.	-	50 Hukien Road.
19A. Mioga's Weekly.	-	501 Hukien Road.
19. The Blue Lantern.	-	25 Jinhoo Road.
20. Israel's Messenger.	-	21 Museum Road.
21. Chinese Christian Intelligencer.	-	135 N. Szechuan Road.
22. Chinese Christian Advocate.	-	10 Woosung Road.
22A. The Chinese Recorder.	-	5 Quinson Gardens.
23. Mallock's Chinese Almanac.	-	106 N. Szechuan Road.
24. The China Medical Journal.	-	25. John's University, or 4 Quinson Gardens, or 24 Hongkong Road.
25. China Journal of Science and Arts.	-	Room 105, Ren Building, Avenue Howard VII.
26. China Commercial Guide Book.	-	17 The Bund. (N.C.P.C.)
27. The Shanghai Hippo.	-	1, 2, Astor Road.
28. The Shanghai Nishi Nishi Shinbun	-	10 Vuchow Road.
29. The Shanghai Commercial Daily News.	-	2 Thorne Road.

5526
18/2/24

North China Daily News, 17 The Bund, Shanghai -
Daily paper, founded in 1864 issuing a weekly edition, the North China Herald. Owned by the North China Daily News and Herald Ltd., whose principal shareholders are Mr. H. H. Morris and Mr. G. Morris. The largest daily paper printed in English published in China, Japan and the Straits. It has also the largest circulation, subscription list and advertisement income, and is the official organ for Consular, Municipal and legal notices. Capital, 250,000 taels. General reputation, first class. Circulation 5,000 to 6,000 daily. Caters for all foreign and English-speaking residents of Shanghai, the larger cities of the China coast, and the Yangtze Valley, and aims at maintaining and developing British trade in the East. Has correspondents at Peking and in fifty three other cities in China, who write on all phases of Chinese trade, agriculture, politics, etc. Has also correspondents in London, Edinburgh, Paris, Manila, Washington, Vancouver, Montreal, Sydney, etc. In British politics the present editor endeavours to favour the Conservative party. The paper generally supports British interests. The cosmopolitan nature of the community to which it caters is nevertheless reflected in its articles which appear to aim at upholding all foreign interests in China. It is partial to France and the United States. It is very critical when dealing with Chinese matters and to a greater extent adopts the same attitude towards Japan. The Chinese writer on its editorial staff, who is in the pay of Chinese officials, carries on propaganda work on their behalf in some of its articles which he contributes.

The best newspaper advertising medium in the East.
Proprietor : The North China Daily News & Herald Ltd.

Managing Director and Secretary : R. W. Davis

Editor : O. M. Green

Asst. Editor : H. Wood

Editorial Staff : W. R. Parlin, H. L. Pearce,

H. H. Strachan, C. S. Hirsh, G. A. Pasquier

Peking Correspondent : Rodney Gilbert

5521
~~18/2/24~~

THE NORTH CHINA HERALD AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.

(17, The Bund, Shanghai).-- Weekly edition of the North China Daily News (Shanghai). Founded, 1880. Owned by the North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd. Three supplements are issued with it: The Municipal Gazette, The North China Herald Telegraphic Supplement, and the North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., Weekly Share Supplement. Capital. 350,000 taels. The sub-title is indicative of its standing. Circulation, 1,800-2,000, which is larger than that of any other weekly. Published specially for circulation in the interior of China, where mails are comparatively infrequent, and a bulky paper would entail heavy postage; at the same time contains more news matter than other weeklies. It reaches practically all Consular, Customs, and Postal officials, business men and missionaries in the interior. Under the same Directorship as, and shares the Editorial Staff and Correspondents of the North China Daily News. Its policy is British, and is aimed at establishing British trade and interests in the Far East. The remarks about the North China Daily News applies to its policy regarding Chinese politics.

A useful medium for advertisements likely to appeal to foreigners and officials in the interior of China.

For staff see North China Daily News (Shanghai).

5526
2/24

THE CHINA PRESS, 14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai -

Daily paper (except Mondays). Founded 1911. Published by the China Press Inc., a company registered in Delaware, U. S. A. The capital consists of 10,000 shares of G.\$5.00 each, and the controlling interests is held by Sopher & Co. British Jews, in their capacity as executors of the Edward Ezra estate. Other important shareholders are Dr. Crane, a former American Minister to China, Rev. G. Castrillo, Spanish Augustinian R. C. Mission, and H. C. Norman, British. The circulation is between 4,000 and 5,000. The paper caters for foreigners and English-reading Chinese. It receives news through all Reuter's services as well as American, French, Italian and German wireless. It obtains Chinese news through a Chinese member of the editorial staff who appears to be well informed, and in addition has over eighty correspondents in the interior. In home politics it is non-partisan, but supports American interests in China. It opposes the Japanese chauvinist policy in China and the pretensions of that nation to have special rights in this country. At present it appears to be favourably disposed towards Great Britain. It is also partial to progressive movements in China and has a large circulation among English speaking Chinese officials, merchants and students in treaty ports and the interior. It seems to be deferential to the opinions of this section of its readers in matters affecting China. In spite of its policy of neutrality in Chinese politics it publishes at infrequent intervals propaganda favouring one or other of the Chinese militarists in their quarrels with one another. American and British editorials are contributed by J.B.Powell and R. Peyton-Griffin respectively. It is a good advertising medium. The staff consist of :-

H. C. Norman, General Manager,

Herbert-Webb, editor - his influence at present in the
affairs of the paper are negligible.

J. L. Butts,

J. Hsu,

L. Lehrbas,

A. West,

B. Kuhn,

Mrs. B. Kuhn.

5526
18/2/24

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, 21 Museum Road, Shanghai -
Daily paper. Founded about 1895. It is the property of
a British subject, but its policy appears to be controlled
by Japanese. General reputation good. Circulation 1,250
except on Sundays when it reaches 3,200. Caters for a
cosmopolitan public. Exchanges news with other papers.
Has correspondents throughout China, and also in London,
New York, etc. In home politics hostile to Labour, and
inclined to be partial to Liberalism. Its general attitude
towards the officials and people in China may be described
as very captious. It usually favours the Northern Party and
is very antagonistic to Dr. Sun Yat Sen and other leaders
holding radical views. It supports the interests of all
foreign nations, especially Great Britain and Japan. Its
comments nevertheless are very often unfavourable to France.
A fairly useful advertising medium, especially the Sunday
Edition.

Proprietor and Director: Edwin Arthur Nottingham

Editor: G. Burton - Sayer

Staff: Richard Hope ; A. P. Finch ; G. H. Lilley

London agents: Messrs J.G. King and Sons, Fleet Street,

United States Representatives: Roland Kay and Co. Chicago.

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18/2/24

Shanghai Mercury, 5 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.

Evening daily paper, with which is incorporated the Shanghai Courier. Founded 1879. Owned by the Shanghai Mercury Ltd. The majority of the shares which are registered in the name of a Briton, are held by Japanese who, it is believed, are agents of the Japanese Government. The proprietors issue a weekly edition of the paper as The Celestial Empire (Founded 1874) Authorized capital, 150,000 dollars; subscribed capital 146,300 dollars. General reputation, highly respectable. Circulation varies. Uses its own agencies, also some advertising agencies in Europe and America. Rarely exchanges news. In home politics, impartial. The paper publishes Japanese interests ^{in China}. A fairly useful medium for trade advertisements.

Proprietors : The Shanghai Mercury Ltd.

Managing Director and Secretary : W. J. Davey

Director : T. Sahara

Editorial Staff : W. A. Donaldson, Sam Hammond.

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18/2/24

The Celestial Empire, 5 Hongkong Road, Shanghai -
Weekly edition of the Shanghai Mercury (q.v.) Founded 1874.

5526
18/2/24

Evening News, No. 43-47 Peking Road -

Owned by two Americans named George S. Taell and C. J. Lavell, but is generally believed to be subsidized by Dr. Sun Yat Sen's party which it invariably supports. The circulation is about 2,000. While antagonistic to the Northern party, the paper seems very favourably disposed towards Chinese and Chinese interests generally. Its policy in regard to local foreigners and foreign nations with the exception of Japan to which it is antagonistic, seems to be governed by a desire to extend its circulation among a cosmopolitan community. Efforts will soon be made to have this paper registered under the New China Trade Act as an American publication.

Editor : C. J. Lavell

Manager : George S. Taell

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18/2/24

23 Rue de Consulat
L'Echo de Chine, (113/115 Avenue Edward VII.)

Shanghai - Daily paper. Founded 1895. Owned by
The Oriental Press. General reputation good.
Circulation 1,300. Caters for French and
French speaking Chinese public, including Catholic
Missionaries. Obtains its foreign news through
Reuters Agency and French wireless ; has corres-
pondents in Japan, Paris, Rome and the principal
cities of China and its dependencies. Characteristically
pro-French, and is very caustic in its attacks on
any nation or party opposed to the policy of that
country. Independent in home politics, but
usually supports the party friendly to Catholicism.
Well informed about current Chinese affairs.
A useful medium for trade advertising.
Proprietors : The Oriental Press
Editor and Manager : A. Vandelot,
Staff : Dr. A. Valet,

Zi Syl

Hsu Ansu

~~SECRET~~
18/2/24

The "NEW SHANGHAI LIFE" 47 Boone Road, Corner of Seward Road

The newspaper is published in Russian daily (except Mondays). Founded in 1919 under the name of the "Shanghai Life" by G. F. Semeshko, a well-known Bolshevik. In 1922 the newspaper changed its name when its former proprietor, Semeshko, handed it over to its present owners, the "New Shanghai Life Publishing Company." Believed to be subsidised by the Central Asiatic Bureau of Propaganda, Moscow. The circulation is about 700. Receives foreign news from Reuter's and "Rosta" Agencies, and copies extensively from Russian, American, British and French papers. Correspondents in a few large cities in China. Supports the present Soviet Government in Russia, and execrates all its enemies. Has shown a friendly attitude towards Great Britain, Italy and Germany since these countries recognized the Soviet Government. Very hostile to France and America. Advocates a strong policy on the part of Russia towards China, and is very friendly towards Dr. Sun-Yat-sen's party. In disputes between Chinese and foreigners not of Russian nationality, it is inclined to support the former.

Useful in some ways as an advertising medium.

The principal members of the editorial staff of the newspaper are Messrs: V. Nesvadba, Doenin, D. Leontieff, S. Podgursky, Strijevsky, Fomin and Russanoff, the first five being the ostensible owners of the publication and also members of the "Editorial Board".

"RUSSIA ABROAD", 68 North Szechuen Road, Russian daily paper (except Mondays). Founded, in December 1923. Financed by the Russian anti-Bolshevick party. The circulation is about 500. Depends almost entirely on matters copied or translated from other papers. Friendly to all nations except Soviet Russia which it consistently condemns. The paper is particularly friendly to America, France and Serbia. In its local policy, it aims at upholding foreign interests in China.

Not much use as an advertising medium.

The principal members of the editorial staff are Messrs: Agapoff, manager, Popoff, acting editor, Zenkevitch and Nadejdin.

~~SECRET~~
18/2/24

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW (formerly Millard's Review) 113, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.- Weekly paper. Founded, June, 1917. Owned by ~~THE~~ Millard Publishing Company, Inc. (Delaware). Capital, 100,000 dollars. Describes itself as having a very high reputation among Americans, British and Chinese of Liberal tendencies, and declares itself to be decidedly unpopular among the Japanese and other reactionary elements in the Orient. The paper sometimes publishes matters prejudicial to British prestige and interests. Circulation (paid-up subscriptions), 5,000. Caters for the English-reading public in all parts of China. It is widely read by English speaking Chinese, especially the student element. Deference to the opinions of this section of its readers is noticeable in its writings. Subscribes to the Chung Mei Agency, Peking, and to the Far Eastern Advertising Agency, London. About 100 leading Chinese newspapers reprint its editorials and leading articles. In America it is the most quoted journal published in the Orient. In American politics, it seems to be most partial to the Republicans; claims to evince a sympathetic attitude towards the development of Chinese business and Chinese institutions. As regards foreign affairs, describes itself as a strong advocate of the fullest possible co-operation of foreign, ~~that~~ is American and British, and Chinese commercial interests, and a supporter to the fullest possible extent of all legitimate foreign enterprise in China.

As an advertising medium is not patronised by British firms.

Editor and Publisher: J. B. Powell.

Assistant editor: Hollington K. Tong (Peking)

Local Editor and Women's Interest: Margaret G. Powell.

Financial Editor and Business Manager: R. B. Libby.

Current History and Finance: H. F. MacMair

Representative in Hankow: Peter S. Jowe.

Representative in Canton: Hin Wong.

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~~18/2/24~~
Representative in Chita, Siberia: John A. Cook.

Representative in Peking, Chas. A. Dailey.

Business representatives in America: Caldwell Burnet
Corporation, 112, West 42 Street, New York City. Other agents
in America:

James Yao, 111 E. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

World Wide News Association, Offices on Pacific Coast.

" " " " 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

H. H. Conger Co. Holbrook Building, Los Angeles,

" " " Higgins Building, San Francisco.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
18/2/24

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THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW. (4, Jinkes Road, Shanghai).--

Monthly review of Far Eastern trade, finance and engineering.
Founded, 1903. Published by George Bronson Rea. Financial position,
appears to be sound; the review is full of engineering advertisements
General reputation, good. Very little foreign matter is printed;
it has no regular contributors, and does not exchange news. As
regards home politics, and foreign affairs, Pro-Japanese at present.

A useful medium for trade-advertisements.

Editor: George Bronson Rea.

Manager: William Carter Rea.

Representatives in Great Britain and Continent: Walter Judd,
Ltd., 81-87 Gresham Street, Bank, London, E. C.

Representative in New York, Major Jack Hamilton, 50 Church
Street.

The circulation of Far Eastern Review is 5,000, but half
the subscribers are Japanese.

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18/2/24

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Rea's Industrial Manual, 12 Jinkee Road,
an industrial year book of the Far East. Gives lists
of the principal industrial enterprises and trading
houses in the Far East with short notes about their
activities.

Published by the editors of the Far Eastern Review.

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18/2/24

THE ASIATIC MOTOR, 16 Jinkee Road. Published by William Carter Rea, A monthly Journal of International Automotive News, Dedicated to the advancement of the Automotive Industry in Eastern Asia. It deals with Motoring, Aeronautics, Motor Boating and Road Construction. Circulation about 2,000 copies.

It is a fairly useful medium for advertising. Owned by Americans with Japanese affiliations.

Its foreign agents are:

New York: Major Jack Hamilton, 50 Church Street.

London: Walter Judd, Ltd. 81-87 Gresham St. Bank, E. C.

Berlin: Rudolf Mosse, 46-49 Jerusalem-Strasse.

~~SECRET~~
18/2/24

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.

Monthly periodical. Founded 1916. Has for some years been the official organ of the Associated British Chamber of Commerce in China and Hongkong, the most influential association of British subjects east of Singapore. Financial status, sound. General reputation, excellent. Circulation 1, 300. Caters for British merchants primarily, and for all interested in British trade. Exchanges news with other papers. Has a large staff of occasional contributors resident in Shanghai and elsewhere.

A very useful advertising medium.

Directors: Committee of the British Chamber
of Commerce, Shanghai.

Editor: E. M. Gull

Editorial Staff: P. Campbell, Mrs. E. M. Gull

Contributor: David Fraser.

~~18/2/24~~

Finance and Commerce, No. 6 Kiukiang Road,
a weekly Review devoted to the Economic Development
and Commercial Interests of Far Eastern Asia.
Claims to be International and to take no part in
politics. Printed matter consists entirely of
trade news and advertisements. Circulation 1,500.
Conducted by Edwin J. Dingle, a British subject.

~~18/2/24~~
18/2/24

Shipping and Engineering, Shanghai, 17 The Bund .

A weekly journal. Gives news of occurrences on the Chinese coast interesting to the shipping community, and articles on improvements in devices used on ships and engineering. Circulation varies.

Fairly useful as an advertising medium.

Editor : C. W. Hampson

Mrs. E. G. Hamilton.

~~SECRET~~
18/2/24

The Far Eastern Ladies Companion, No. 50 Hanking Road, Shanghai, a monthly magazine. The shareholders consist of H. Russel, American, Messrs Schuhl and Schoenfeld, American, A. MacKenzie, British, and R. Peyton-Griffin, British. Mr. and Mrs. A. MacKenzie have control of the business and editorial policy of the paper which is a sort of Society journal. It is useful as an advertising medium for everything pertaining to ladies and the home. Its circulation is approximately 2,000 copies per month. It is silent about political matters.

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18/2/24

LLOYD'S WEEKLY. Zylstra Building, corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads, Weekly paper, in which is incorporated The Shanghai Stage and the Weekly Cinema Review. Founded, May, 1919. General reputation, good, owing to its candid criticism on local and eastern matters, men and movements. Circulation, 1,000-1,500. Readers for British, Americans, and Chinese. Uses no agencies. Exchanges news with a few papers. Its contributors, mainly voluntary, represent all classes, and the three nationalities catered for. In home politics, Imperialistic. As regards foreign affairs, holds broad British views; is labelled "one hundred per cent British", and aims to live up to this ideal.

Doubtful use as an advertising medium.

Proprietor, Director and Editor: George Talorein Lloyd.

~~SECRET~~
18/2/24

The Blue Lantern, 25 Jinfou Road, a monthly magazine published by the Blue Lantern Publishing Co. Owned and edited by Harry Chrines, a British subject of English origin, Circulation 2,000 monthly. It aims at supplying the public with light reading matter, and is silent on political subjects. Useful as a medium for advertising household articles, dress and schools.

18/2/24

Israel's Messenger, Corner of Soochow and
Museum Roads, Shanghai Official organ of the Shanghai
Zionist Association. Founded, 1904 ; discontinued,
February 1910 ; revived October 27, 1918, and now
issued at irregular intervals. Supported entirely
by friends and well-wishers of the local Jewish
community. General reputation excellent.
Circulation: 500 copies are ~~devoted~~ printed,
devoted entirely to the interests of Jews and
Judaism in the Far East. Exchanges news with
other papers, and has various local contributors.
Employs correspondents in London, New York, India,
etc. As regards foreign affairs, neutral.
Doubtful use as an advertising medium.

Proprietor and Editor: N. E. B. Ezra.

China-Palestine Co.

7 Jinkee Road.

~~SECRET~~
18/2/24

The Chinese Christian Intelligencer, 135 North
Szechuen Road, published weekly by the Presbyterian
Missions in China. Circulation about 7,000 copies.
Specializes in news about Christian missionary
activities in various parts of the world with
special reference to China. Avoids interference
in Chinese politics, but seems anxious to acknowledge
everything worthy in the behaviour of the people.
Friendly towards all foreign countries but probably
a little partial to the U. S. A.
Editor : G. McIntosh
Contributors : People engaged in missionary work in
China and abroad.

~~8/2/24~~
8/2/24

CHINESE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Magazine in Chinese, published weekly by the Methodist Episcopal Churches Office, 10 Woosung Road. Circulation in China, Japan and Korea about 4,000. It aims at propagandism of Christianity and christian principles, and appears to be lenient towards Chinese shortcomings. The editor is R.Y. Lo, Ph. D. and contributors are: Gilbert Reid, L.L.D., Chang Wen Kai, D. McGillivray, D.D., George C. Hsu, L.L.D., Li Yung Fang, Ph.D., T. Z. Koo, Miss Ting Shu Ching, Wu Gi Mo, Ting Li Mei, T. K. Zia, M.A., Aschland, M.D., R.Y. Mei, Yu Tsung Chow, W. H. Lacy, D.D., E. G. Tewksbury, D.D., Miss Geraldine Townsend, T.C. Chao, M.A., S.C. Wang, M.A., D.T. Li, D.D., Mao Yin Tsao, F. C. Li,

THE CHINESE RECORDER. 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai. ^{18/2/24}

Monthly periodical. Founded, 1869. Published by the American Presbyterian Mission Press. Financial position, self-supporting. General reputation, excellent. Circulation about 2,000. Caters solely for missionaries. Exchanges news with about thirty other publications in different parts of the world. Takes no part in home politics. As regards foreign affairs, its endeavour is to aid the promotion of justice. Lenient in dealing with Chinese shortcomings.

Editor-in-Chief: Rev. Frank Rawlinson, D.D., American.

Associate-Editor: Gilbert McIntosh.

Contributors: Rev. J.D. MacRae, M.D., B.D., a member of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission. Rev. Arthur Henderson Smith, D.D., LL.D., a member of the North China Mission of the American Board. Mr. Z. K. Zia, a graduate of Boston University and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. John Earle Baker, a transportation expert connected with the Ministry of Communications, Peking. Rev. K.T. Chung, Secretary of the National Christian Council. Rev. Karl Ludvig Reichelt, a member of the Norwegian Missionary Society. Rev. Frank Richard Millican, B.A., Presbyterian Academy, Ningpo, Chekiang. Tai Hsu, the leading modern exponent of Buddhism in China.

Editorial Board: Dr. H. Balme, Rev. E. Box, Mrs. J.S. Burgess, Rev. Olav Dalland, J. Huston Edgar, Miss Ida Kahn, Miss Ida B. Lewis, Rev. R. Y. Lo Ph. D., Rev. G.H. McNeur, Dr. E. M. Merrins, Rev. A.H. Smith, B.D., Rev. C. J. Sparham, Rev. J. L. Stewart, Rev. J. L. Stuart, D. D.,

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18/2/24

Hallock's Chinese Almanac and Miscellany -
108 H. Szechuen Road - a yearly publication owned
and edited by H. G. C. Hallock, Ph.D. Circulation
about 500 thousand. Copies extensively from American
publications. It is a religious and scientific
publication, and does not seem biased in favour of
any country. It aims at promoting the interests of
Christianity.

18/2/24

The China Medical Journal, No. 135 H. Szechuen Road. Monthly magazine. Founded about 1886. Supported and published by the China Medical Missionary Association ; the cost of publication is covered by the annual dues of the members to the Association (each member pays 500 dollars). The annual subscription to the paper is 5 dollars ; but members of the Association receive the journal free. Circulation 800. Exchanges copies with other medical journals in India, England and the United States. Medical men in the Far East contribute articles on medical subjects, public health, etc. It has no special correspondents abroad. Takes a special interest in medical missions in China, and other countries in the Far East. A strictly professional publication, it does not touch on home politics or on foreign affairs, except as it may affect medical missionary work in the Far East.

Editor : H. H. Morris M. D.

Executive Secretary and Treasurer : James D. Marshall

Recording Secretary H.H. Morris, M. D.

~~55-9-35~~
18/2/24

**China Journal of Science and Arts, Room 103
Ben Building, Avenue Edward VII. A monthly journal
devoted to Scientific subjects.**

**Editor : A. de C. Sowerby,
Asst. " : Miss C. S. Moise**

Secretary : Mrs. D. Murphy
Circulation, 1100.

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18/2/24

The China Coasters' Tide Book, 17 The Bund.
Published yearly by the North China Daily News.
Gives information about tides and other nautical
matters.

Editor : G. Gundry

5524
~~10/2/24~~

The Shanghai Nippo, 4 Barchet Road, Daily newspaper published in Japanese. Owned by S. Ide. Circulation 3,200. It gets foreign news from the Rueter's service, Nippon Denbo, Far Eastern News Agency and Kokubun Taushin. It has correspondents in Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagasaki. It gets Chinese news from correspondents in the interior and Chinese News-papers. It is very critical in dealing with Chinese affairs and to a lesser extent adopts the same attitude towards all foreign nations. Favours constitutional government in Japan and is opposed to the Kiyoura Cabinet. Invariably favours Japanese in their disputes with people of other nations.

Chief editor:

Assit. K. Shimada

K. Oka

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18/2/24

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, 10 Wuchow Road,
Daily newspaper published in Japanese. Owned by Mr. K.
Miyachi, a journalist. Circulation about 2,500. The
paper obtains foreign news from Rueter's service, Nippon
Denbo, Far Eastern News Agency and Kikubun Tsushin. It
has correspondents in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagasaki. It gets
Chinese news from correspondents in the interior of
China and from Chinese News-papers. It is chauvinistically
pro-Japanese and denounces in very bitter terms movements
in China inimical to the interests of that country.
Sometimes very critical in its attitude towards the
Municipal Council. Favours government in Japan by
constitutional methods. Fairly useful as an advertising
medium.

Chief Editor.

K. Miyachi

Assit.

G. Kiuchi

S. Miyanaga

S. Mishimura.

The Shanghai Commercial Daily News , 17 Woosung

2 Thorne 18/2/24

Road, Daily News-paper published in Japanese in Shanghai. Owned by the Shanghai Commercial News Ltd. Circulation 1,000. It obtains foreign news from Rueter's service, Far Eastern News Agency, Nippon Denbo, and Kokubun Tsushin. It gets Chinese News from Chinese news-papars and correspondents in various places in the interior. Specialises in news useful in the promotion of trade, and *has general subscribers among Japanese* circulates in Manchuria.

Chief editor and Director.

S. Fukamachi

Assist. editor T. Takeda.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN
CHINESE IN SHANGHAI.

18/2/24

Name.

Sin Wan Pao (新聞報)
Shun Pao (申報)

Shanghai Tribune (新申報)
Minkuopao (民國報)
The Eastern Times (時報)
The China Times (時事新報)
Shanghai Journal of Commerce (商報)
National Herald (神州日報)
The Crystal (晶報)
The Diamond (金鋼鑽)
Industrial and Commercial Press (工商日報)

China Evening News (中國晚報)
Tsing Sing Pao (正心報)
The Fei Ting (Aeroplane)

Doo Oh Jih Pao (調查報)

The New World Gazette (新世界報)
Kwah Pao (快報)

Tien Yu (天音)
Sincere's Gazette (先施樂園)
Hsin Yu Hsi Pao (新遊戲報)
The Great World Journal (大世界報)

Sz Ka Siao Pao (世界報)

Address.

19 Hankow Road.
Corner of Hankow and
Shantung Roads.
159 Shantung Road.
163 Shantung Road.
30 Foochow Road.
162 Shantung Road.
95 Foochow Road.
161 Shantung Road.
161 Shantung Road.

541 Tai Woo Fong, Foochow
Road.
238 Nanking Road.
No. 1 Szechuen Road.
40 Bing Vong Ka, off
Canton Road.
40 Bing Vong Ka, off
Canton Road.
Thibet Road.
187 Foh Hai Lee, ()
off Myburg Road.
Wing On Co.
Sincere Co.
52 Kwan Zung Lee, Foochow Road
Great World Amusement
Resort, French Concession
Little World, Chinese City.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN
CHINESE IN SHANGHAI.

18/2/24

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>
Sin Wan Pao ()	19 Hankow Road.
Shun Pao ()	Corner of Hankow and Shantung Roads.
Shanghai Tribune ()	159 Shantung Road.
Linkuopao ()	163 Shantung Road.
The Eastern Times ()	30 Foochow Road.
The China Times ()	162 Shantung Road.
Shanghai Journal of Commerce ()	95 Foochow Road.
National Herald ()	161 Shantung Road.
The Crystal ()	161 Shantung Road.
The Diamond ()	
Industrial and Commercial Press ()	541 Tai Woo Fong, Foochow Road.
China Evening News ()	239 Nanking Road.
Tsing Sing Pao ()	No. 1 Szechuen Road.
The Fei Ting (Aeroplane)	40 Bing Vong Ka, off Canton Road.
Doo Oh Jih Pao ()	40 Bing Vong Ka, off Canton Road.
The New World Gazette ()	Thibet Road.
Kwah Pao ()	187 Foh Hai Lee, () off Myburg Road.
Tien Yu ()	Wing On Co.
Sincere's Gazette ()	Sincere Co.
Hsin Yu Hsi Pao ()	52 Kwan Zung Lee, Foochow Road
The Great World Journal ()	Great World Amusement Resort, French Concession
Sz Ka Siao Pao ()	Little World, Chinese City.

18/2/24

Sin Wan Pao (新聞報), the most influential Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, was established in 1895, and is owned by the Sin Wan Pao Co. an American concern incorporated under the laws of Delaware, U.S.A., with a capital of Tls. 100,000. The principal shareholder is Dr. J. C. Ferguson. The paper is independent of any political party, and caters to the commercial classes. It has correspondents in all the principal cities of the world. It is pro-American and Anti-Japanese. This paper is the recognized best advertising medium and all matters ordered to be advertised by law must appear in the Sin Wan Pao.

The paper has a circulation of about 55,000 in Shanghai and 65,000 abroad. The Director is Wang Hai Zee, Editor: Li 汪漢溪 Hao Zai (汪伯奇), Business Manager: Wang Pah Chi. (). Address: 19 Hankow Road.

Note: This is the only Chinese newspaper that is fitted up with a radio apparatus.

~~18/2/24~~

Shun Pao (申報) established in 1872, is the oldest Chinese newspaper in Shanghai. It is registered in the French Consulate. The name of the proprietor is not known, but it is believed that it is owned by a syndicate of Chinese shareholders. The Managing Director is Sg Liang Zai (梁才) who was one of the Kiangsu peace delegates working to bring about the signature of a Peace Agreement between Kiangsu and Chekiang, and who also worked in co-operation with Sir Robert Motung when the latter was in Shanghai endeavouring to arrange a round table peace conference. Manager: Chang Tso Bing (張竹坪). Advertising Manager: Francis Zia. The paper has a circulation of 20,000 in Shanghai and 40,000 outports. It is independent of any political party. Address: corner of Hankow and Whantung Roads.

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18/2/24

Shanghai Tribune (新申報) established about seven years ago, and is not registered at present in any foreign Consulate, but formerly when it was known under the name of Hsin Hsun Pao it was registered in the Portuguese Consulate. The Managing Director is Hsu Chien Ping better known to foreigners as Jabin Hsu (許建屏) one of the Chinese Advisers to the Shanghai Municipal Council and who is the Chinese writer on the China Press. Editor: Tsai Hai Jao (崔漢超). Manager:

Circulation: about 2,500 Shanghai and 13,500 outports. The paper is much read by the merchants in the Three Eastern Provinces to which place 3,000 copies are sent daily. The Shanghai Tribune supports Lu Yung Hsiang. It is said that Wang Tsao Chiu (黃楚九) Managing Director of the Great World Amusement Resort in the French Concession, is giving financial support to the newspaper on the condition that General Lu Yung Hsiang permits him to sell a certain lottery in the Chinese territory adjoining Shanghai.

When the paper was operating under the name of Hsin Hsun Pao, the capital of the concern was \$85,000 the shareholders being: Liang Shih Yi \$10,000, Chang Tso Lin \$10,000, Sun Yat Sen \$15,000 and Wen Tsung Yao (as representing the Kwangsi Party) \$15,000. Owing to the heavy demands upon his time, it is believed that Hsu Chien Ping will probably resign but he will be given a less onerous position on the paper. Address of paper: 159 Shantung Road.

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18/2/24.

Minkuopao (民國日報), Republican
Daily News, is the official organ in Shanghai
of the Kuomintang Party. It was established
in the year 1916, and is registered in the
Japanese Consulate. Circulation 4000 abroad,
and 2,000 in Shanghai. The paper has strong
Bolshevik tendencies and is in sympathy
with every movement started by students.
It is anti-Peking and anti-Japanese in
politics. Manager: Shao Chung Hui (),
Editor: Yeh Chu Tsang (葉楚傖).
Address: 163 Shantung Road.

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18/2/24

The Eastern Times (時報) has just entered the twenty-first year of its existence. It devotes itself mainly to the advancement of education, and is therefore read principally by students, in short, it is known as the students' paper. It also has Bolshovik tendencies. The paper is being administered by followers of Wang Yu Wei (康有為) and Liang Chi Chao (梁啟超). Managing Director: T. C. Dih. Editor: L. Chen. Manager: Y. D. Shen. Circulation: Shanghai 4,000, outports 16,000. The paper supports in a measure the Anfu Party. Address: 30 Foochow Road.

18/2/24

The China Times (時事新報) was established about 18 years ago, and is registered in the French Consulate. It is owned by a syndicate, the largest shareholder in which is Chang Yung Leu (張謇). The editor is Chang Tung Sung (張東蓀). There is no manager, the administration of the paper being in the hands of the heads of four departments who decide all important matters connected with the journal. In former years the paper was a supporter of the ~~Sin~~ Chinputang Party and of Liang Chi Chao, but since the Eighth Year of the Republic the paper has had no political leanings. Its policy to-day is to advance the interests of labourers and students. Its articles are at times tinged with Bolshevism. The paper has a circulation of 3,400 in Shanghai and 11,000 outports. Address: 162 Shantung Road.

Shanghai Journal of Commerce (商 報) was established by Tong Chih Tse (湯 節 之) about five and a half years ago, who registered it in the American Consulate under the name of G. Sokolsky. After the arrest and imprisonment of Tong Chih Tse in connection with the suicide of one of the Chinese girl clerks employed on the paper, the management was taken over by Lee Tsun Woo, formerly Commander of the Glorious Restoration Army in Chapel. He is one of the prominent Ningpo residents in Shanghai, and is connected with the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association. He is well known as a member of the Kuomintang Party. The newspaper is at present registered in the French Consulate. The Editor is Ching Poo Lai, (). Managing Director: Zee Lao Shoo. Circulation: Shanghai 5,000, outports 12,000. The policy of the paper is to advance commerce, but it has strong Kuomintang proclivities, tinged with Bolshevism. Address: 95 Foochow Road.

~~226~~
18/2/24

National Herald (神州日報) was established about 18 years ago and has a circulation of about 300 in Shanghai and 1,200 outports. It is registered in the Japanese Consulate and is supported by the Japanese Government and the Anfu Party. The ^{manager} ~~Editor~~ is Xuen Ko Ming (余毅民) and the Editor is Woo Zai Tsu (吳瑞祖). Address: 161 Shantung Road.

The Crystal (晶報) is a supplement published by the National Herald every three days. It was started about five years ago. The articles have a tendency bordering on the indecent but are written in classical and flowery language which is capable of many interpretations. It does not meddle with political affairs. The circulation is 5,000 in Shanghai and 2,000 outports.

55
18/2/24

The Diamond (金鋼鑽) is published every three days and is being supported, it is believed, by 20 persons who make use of the paper to write articles of criticism against the "Crystal." The Editor is believed to be Sz Chee Chuan (史諦尊). No confirmation of the above could be obtained as the office of the paper at No. 10 Rue de Ningpo had been removed, and its present address is unknown. The paper has not been published since its last issue, which was at about the time that all the Chinese papers suspended publication for the China New Year holidays.

18/2/24

Industrial and Commercial Press (工商新報),
was established in the fifth moon last year
by Dee Chi Hung (田李恆). The Editor is
Wang Dun Kun (王鈍根). Its policy is
to bring about improvements in commerce
and to obtain better knowledge of labour
conditions. Circulation: Outports 6,000,
Shanghai 2,000. It is published every Saturday.
Address: 541 Tai Moo Fong, Foochow Road.

18/2/24

China Evening News. (中國晚報) was established about three years ago. It ~~states~~ claims to have no political leanings, and that it devotes its columns to criticism of public affairs. But its articles and other writings indicate that the paper is in favour of the Kuomintang Party. It is financially supported by Chinese who have returned from overseas. It is owned by a syndicate. The Editor is Sung Tsoo Hoo (沈卓吾), and the Manager is Tsai Ting Zung (蔡鼎丞). Circulation: 4,000 outports, and 1,000 Shanghai.

Address: 236 Nanjing Road.

18/2/24

Tsing Sing Pao (正心報) was established by members of the staff of the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange, No. 1 Szechuen Road for the purpose of exchanging knowledge of the business amongst themselves. It does not deal with political matters. The Editor is Vung Tsoon Hai (聞春南). Circulation: 1,000 copies Shanghai, 100 outports. It is published every three days. Address: No. 1 Szechuen Road.

18/2/24.

The Fei Ting (Aeroplane) was established about eleven years ago. Its present proprietor is Chen Pao Zun (陳寶泉), and the Editor is Yu Siao Loh (尹笑樂). The paper specialises in social news, such as society events etc. It has a circulation of about 1,200 copies, 400 of which go abroad.

Address: 40 Bing Vong Ka, off Canton Road.

Doo On Jik Pao (圖畫捷報) was established about ten years ago. The proprietor is Chen Sung Hien (程八閑) and the Editor Wu Pao An (胡寶菴). The paper is edited at the same address as the Fei Ting, and its object is also the same. The circulation is about the same.

Address: 40 Bing Vong Ka, off Canton Road.

550

18/2/24.

The New World Gazette (新世界報) is owned by the institution of that name, and is printed on the premises on Thibet Road. It deals exclusively with matters relating to the amusement resort. The proprietor is Cheu Tso Chuin (邱竹筠) and the Editor is Tien Nan Wa Doo (文南佛徒). 2,500 copies are printed daily.

~~5~~
18/2/24

Kwah Pao (快報) was started at the time that President Tsao Kun ~~started~~ his Presidential Campaign, but it has now gone out of existence. The address of the Proprietor and Editor used to be at No. 187 Foh Hai Lee, (福海里) off Myburn Road.

~~55~~
~~18~~/2/24

Tien Yu (天韻) Wing On's paper. It was started at about the time that the company commenced to operate in Shanghai. Its contents deal mainly with the amusements to be found on the roof garden. Editor: Wong Yung Cher. About 1,000 copies are printed daily.

~~55~~
10/21/24

Sincere's Gazette (先施樂園), established about six years ago, is owned by the Sincere Co. Its pages are devoted to matters relating to the roof garden operated by the company. The editor 周瘦鷗 is Chen Tsor Chen. No political news is dealt with. About 600 copies are printed daily and sold in the garden.

18/2/24

Hsin Yu Hsi Pao (新遊戲報) was
established in 1912. It is owned by Lieu Kung
Sung (劉根生) and the Editor is Wong Liao
Zung (汪了翁). The paper devotes its
columns to amusements, such as cinemas,
theatres etc. Circulation: 3,000 in Shanghai.
Address: 52 Kwan Zung Lee, Foochow Road.

5
BRITISH CONSULATE-MUNICIPAL POLICE

P.O. BOX 280

C. I. D. SHANGHAI

29th May 1930

Date 21.5.30

My dear Martin,

Very many thanks for your reports on that portion of the local press subsidised by Japan, or suspected of being so.

I am afraid this must have given your staff a considerable amount of trouble, but it was only the impossibility of obtaining the information elsewhere which led me to bother you and your staff.

Mrs. Sincerely
A. J. Smith

Captain R.M.J. Martin
Extra Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

File
3015



May 28, 30.

My dear Blunt,

With reference to your request for information on the subject of the local press other than the recognised British and American journals, I forward herewith for your information copies of two reports which will I hope be of service.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) R.A.L.J. Martin.

A. P. Blunt, Esq., C.M.G.,
H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes



Sir,

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS SUBSIDIZED BY JAPANESE

I have made exhaustive inquiries into this matter amongst various well-informed ~~informed~~ ^{persons} who are connected with Chinese newspapers. As far as could be ascertained there are no Chinese newspapers being subsidized by the Japanese Government at present nor has there been any since 1927.

A few notes relating to several Chinese newspapers about which rumours have been current that they are in receipt of such subsidy are appended for your information.

The National Herald.

When this paper was started it was placed under the control of one Yuen Ko Ling 袁毅 氏 who is also known as Yuen Dah Yang 余大雄, a returned student from Japan. The Chinese name of the paper was then "Zung Chow Zuh Pao" 神洲日報. The paper was then in receipt of a subsidy from the Japanese Government as well as from the Anfu Club which it supported. Tuan Chi Jui, the leader of the Club, who was then in power, was on good terms with Japan.

In 1919 the influence of the Anfu Club began to wane, while on May 4 of the same year occurred the students demonstration in Peking which resulted in the death of several of the students at the hands of Tuan Chi Jui's soldiers. Because of this incident Japan became extremely ^{friendly} with the Chinese people.

At about this time the remittances from the Anfu Club became irregular and eventually ceased altogether and this caused Yuen Ko Ling to dispose of the paper to Soh Veng King 宋鳳鳴 the advertising manager on the National Herald, who changed the name of the paper to "Zun Chow Hsin Pao" 神洲新報 which it has retained to this day. The foreign name was not changed.

The present circulation of the National Herald is about 80 copies a day which are distributed mainly amongst its advertisers. Its income from advertisements is estimated at about \$170 a month, and its expenses at about \$80. As it has no plant of its own, the paper is printed by the Chun Hwa Dah Sz Wei Pao 中外大事報 whose office is at Tung Sing Jao. 東新橋. This establishment also prints five other papers of the same type as the National Herald.

When Yuen Ko Ling was in charge of the Herald, he started on his own a mosquito paper called the "Crystal" and it was so popular with the Chinese people that it soon became the leading mosquito paper in Shanghai.

It is generally believed that Yuen Ko Ling is at the present time receiving a sum of \$200 from the local Japanese Consulate-General, probably in continuation of the subsidy which he had received whilst in charge of the National Herald. This money is being paid not for the purpose of writing

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

-2-

propaganda articles in favour of Japan-----for no paper would be so daring-----but probably for oral propaganda at social functions and also for the silence of the Crystal in Sino-Japanese disputes. It is believed that Yuen Ko Ling's income from the Crystal, including the subsidy from the Japanese, amounts to about \$800 a month. His principal associate on the Crystal is a man name Chang Tai Fu 張太福 who was formerly with him on the Herald. Chang knows a great deal about Yuen Ko Ling's relations with the Japanese as well as of his shady activities as editor of the Crystal, such as blackmail etc. This is the reason why Yuen Ko Ling is still retaining Chang's services although Chang is now well over 60 years of age.

The Shanghai Tribune.

This paper was established about 15 years ago by Zih Ts Bai 白子佩 who was formerly connected with the Shun Pao, with the proceeds of a successful legal action he brought against Sz Liang Zay of that paper. The paper supported the Anfu Club and through its leader Tuan Chi Jui it was given a subsidy by the Japanese Government. Four years later it was sold to Hsu Chi Bing (better known as Jabin Hsu, a former Chinese Advisor to the Shanghai Municipal Council) and the paper began to support the Chihli Clique which was represented by General Sun Chuan Fang, the Inspector-General of the five South-Eastern Provinces. The paper was placed under the control of Soong Sih Jing 宋子文 the Director of the Shanghai office of Sun Chuan Fang, with ~~Chiu~~ Wang Chiu 黃秋岳 as Editor.

After the arrival of the Nationalist Army in Shanghai, the Kuomintang confiscated the printing plant of the Tribune but not before Soong Sih Jing's brother-in-law had removed the type and other accessories with which he later started a printing plant known as the Peacock Printing Co. on Sinza Road.

The Kiangnan Evening News.

This paper was started by members of the West Hill Clique of the Kuomintang for the sole purpose of conducting propaganda against the Right Wing of the Party as represented by Chiang Kai Shek's Clique. It is financed by members of the West Hill Clique and has never been in receipt of a subsidy from the Japanese Government. The object of the founders in placing the paper under a Japanese Editor whose name is Yamada and having it registered in the Japanese Consulate, is to prevent it from being interfered with by the Chinese authorities. The paper has not written a line of pro-Japanese propaganda.

At one time the paper became very popular with the Chinese people because of its articles against Chiang Kai Shek and the price of the paper rose from 3 coppers to 30 coppers. It is said that Chiang Kai Shek was so annoyed that he actually sent a representative to buy over the paper but the

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

-3-

negotiations failed over the price.

The Shun Pao.

It is not generally known but it is a fact that there are Japanese interests in the Shun Pao. When the paper was started certain Japanese took up a large block of shares in the same way that Dr. J. C. Ferguson acquired his shares in the Sin Wan Pao. As the paper began to prosper a movement was started to buy out the Japanese interests but the latter, probably with an eye to acquiring a controlling interest in the paper, refused to dispose of their holdings. It is related that one of its former editors, a man named Kung Teh Pah 龔德柏 was dismissed for having written an anti-Japanese article. Kung is now attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, after holding the position of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hunan, his native province. It is said that Sz Liang Zai 史亮才 the manager of the Shun Pao shows great deference to Kung because the latter knows too much about the internal affairs of the Shun Pao. An examination of the paper's account books will not show amount of the Japanese holding because if this became known the paper would be boycotted by the people and the Government would probably take action.

Attempts have been made in recent years to prevail upon the Japanese to relinquish their interests but without success.

Your obedient servant,

Clerical Assistant,
i/c Newspaper and
Translation Section.
Special Branch.

Officer,
i/c Special Branch.

ML
24.5.22

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 21, 1930.

Russian Newspaper "Vercher," (The Evening).

This publication first made its appearance on March 8, 1930. The offices were then situated at No. 213 Love Lane, and Mr. Morozovskiy, local representative of the Committee of Autonomous Siberian Organizations, was the Editor.

The policy of the paper was devoted to the affairs of the Committee of Autonomous Siberian Organizations which has in view the separation of Siberia from Soviet Russia.

It was reported that funds for the publication were supplied by the Japanese Government through Mr. Chertkoff, who is the representative of the Siberian Committee in Japan and who is in close touch with the Japanese.

The paper was printed at the Far Eastern Press Coy, No. 59 Rue Moliere.

The offices were closed down about three weeks ago owing to lack of funds.

The Editor expects to receive a further subsidy from Japan in the near future when the paper will again commence publication.

Far Eastern Review.

The monthly publication entitled "The Far Eastern Review" which is incorporated in the United States of America is partly subsidized by the Japanese to the extent of \$100,000 a year. It is registered with the local U.S. American Consulate.

The "Far Eastern Review" is edited by Mr. G.B. Rea who resides chiefly in Japan and is assisted by

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

- 2 -

Mr. George E. Sokolsky in Shanghai and is devoted to engineering, machinery and politico-economic articles referring to Japan, Manchuria and the Far East.

W. H. Lunn
D. S. I.

ML
24:5:30
D. C. S. Branches)

(18)

IN MUNICIPAL POL
D. REGISTRY
9/21/8
1-5-31

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES.

<u>Name of Newspaper</u>	<u>Address.</u>
Central Daily News (中央日報)	30 Tsung Ts Jao, Nanking. (南京珍珠橋卅號)
Sin Ching Jih Pao (新東日報)	Lou Fee Hong, Nanking. (南京盧妃巷)
Sin Min Pao (新民報)	Hung Woo Ka Street, Nanking. (南京洪武街)
Nanking Evening News (南京晚報)	Hung Tuh Li Alleyway, Yih Zung Hong, Nanking. (南京益仁巷源德里)
South Sea News Agency (南洋新聞通訊社)	Nanking.
Su Han Jih Pao (武漢日報)	Ying Sun Road, Hankow. (漢口英租界)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (民國日報)	79 Kwang Fu Tsoong Road, Canton. (廣州市光復中路卅九號)
China Truth (Editor L. Kentwell)	Post Office Box 26, Canton.
North China Jih Pao (北平日報)	Wang Foo Tsing Main Street, Peiping. (北平王府井大街)
Ih S Pao (益世報)	South Sin Hwa Ka Street, Peiping. (北平南新嘉街)
Chin Pao (東報)	21 Siau Sha To Yuen, Lieu Li Tshaung, Peiping. (北平琉璃廠小什字園廿一號)
Morning News (晨報)	Hung Siang Wu Dong, Peiping. (北平通和胡同)
Sin Wen Pao (新華報)	Ts Ziang Li Alleyway, Yih Mo Dui, Special District, Hankow. (漢口特別區一馬路致祥里)
Dah Loh Pao (大陸報)	15 Sung Sung Li Alleyway, Back ung Mo Road, Hankow. (漢口後成馬路生成里+五)

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES.

<u>Name of Newspaper</u>	<u>Address</u>
The Canton Shimbun (The Canton News)	No. 24 Shamsen, Canton, B.C.
The Hankow Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (The Hankow Daily News)	No. 133 Chukai, Hankow, J.C.
The Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha, Branch Office (The Japanese Telegraphic News Agency)	Yamazaki Kai, Hankow, J.C.
The Shimbun Rengo Sha (The Union News Agency)	No. 103 Chukai, Hankow, J.C.
The Peiping Shimbun (The Peiping News)	No. 15 Oo Lau Wu Dong, East City, Peiping.
The Nihon Dempo Tsushin Sha (The Japanese Telegraphic News Agency)	San Diu Wu Dong, Tong Tan Bar Lu, Peiping.
The Tientsin Nippo (The Tientsin Daily News)	Shinkiang Wu Dong, East City, Peiping.
The Shimbun Rengo Sha (The Union News Agency)	32 Tsoong Poo Wu Dong, East City, Peiping.
The Osaka Asahi Shimbun (The Osaka Morning Paper Agency)	13 Tsoong Poo Wu Dong, East City, Peiping.
The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (The Osaka Daily News Agency)	26 San Diu Wu Dong, Tong Tan Bar Lu, Peiping.
The Osaka Asahi Shimbun	Liang Diu Hong, Koo Lui, Nanking.
The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun,	20 Dong Chung Ka Street, Nanking.
The Nihon Dempo Tsushin Sha (Nanking Branch) (The Japanese Telegraphic News Agency)	46 Chi Tau Ying, North City, Nanking.
The Shimbun Rengo Sha, Branch Office (The Union News Agency)	13 Liang Diu, Koo Lui, City, Nanking.

<u>Name of Newspaper</u>	<u>Address</u>	
中央日報 Central Daily News	珍珠橋十四號 No. 14 Tseng Ts Jao	Nanking
Ching Pao 京報		"
Tung Nan Jih Pao 東南日報		"
Min Sun 民生		"
Min Pao 民報		"
新政聞報 Sin Tseng Ven Pao		"
Ning Pao 寧報		"
Lih Yen Pao 立言報		"
中山日報 Tsun San Jih Pao		"
Min E 民意		"
Min Kuo Jih Pao 民國日報		"
國民華民軍 Kuo Min Ker Min Chun		"
新中華報 Sin Tsun Hwa Pao		"
建業通訊社 Chien Yieh News Agency		"
南洋新聞通訊社 South Sea News Agency		"
Ih Sze Pao 益世報	和平門外南新華街 South Sin Hwa Street, outside Wu Bin Gate.	Peiping
Chin Pao 京報	官外魏家胡同卅五號 No. 35 Kwan Wai Wei Yen Woo Dong.	"
World Jih Pao 世界日報	宣武門內石駝馬大街甲卅號 No. A 90 Ziah Fu Ma Dah Kai, inside Sien Wu Gate.	"
華北日報 North China Jih Pao	王府井大街 Wang F Tsing Dah Kai.	"
Soong Pao 商報	光復中路七十四號 No. 74 Kwang Foh Tsoong Road.	Canton
民國日報 Min Kuo Jih Pao		"
Kung Woo Pao 共和報		"
Kuo Hwa Pao 國華報		"
Kung Ping Pao 公評報		"

中 西 報
 Tsun Si Pao
 新 聞 報
 Sin Wan Pao
 日 日 新 聞 報
 Jih Jih Sin Wan Pao
 公 論 日 報
 Kung Lung Jih Pao
 武 漢 商 報
 Wu-Han Soong Pao
 民 國 日 報
 Min Kuo Jih Pao
 新 民 報
 Sin Min Pao

Hankow

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The following are the names and addresses of Japanese Newspapers and News Agencies at Canton, Hankow and Peiping:-

Canton

The Canton Shimbun (The Canton News),
No. 24 Shameen, Canton, B.C.

Hankow

The Hankow Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (The Hankow Daily News),
No. 133 Chukai, Hankow, Japanese Concession.
The Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha, Branch Office,
(The Japanese Telegraphic News Agency),
Yamazaki Kai, Hankow, Japanese Concession.
The Shimbun Rengo Sha (The Union News Agency),
No. 103 Chukai, Hankow, J.C.

Peiping

The Peiping Shimbun (The Peking News),
No. 15 Oo Lau Wu Dong, East City, Peiping.
The Shin Shina (The New China),
Dien S Tsin, East City, Peiping.
The Nihon Dempo Tsushin Sha (The Japanese Telegraphic
News Agency),
San Diu Wu Dong, Tong Tan Bar Lu.
The Tientsin Nippo (The Tientsin Daily News),
Chinkiang Wu Dong, East City.
The Shimbun Rengo Sha (The Union News Agency),
No. 32 Tsoong Poo Wu Dong, East City.
The Osaka Asahi Shimbun (The Osaka Morning Paper Agency),
No. 13 Tsoong Poo Wu Dong, East City.
The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (The Osaka Daily News Agency),
No. 26 San Diu Wu Dong, Tong Tan Bar Lu.

List of Japanese News Agencies at Nanking.

The Osaka Asahi Shimbun,

Liang Diu Hong, Koo Lui.

The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun,

No. 20 Dong Zung Ka Street.

The Nihon Dempo Tsushin Sha (Nanking Branch),
(The Japanese Telegraphic News Agency)

No. 46 Chi Zau Ying, North City.

The Shimbun Rengo Sha, Branch Office
(The Union News Agency),

No. 13 Liang Diu, Koo Lui, City.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. 1. O. 9121/8
Date 21-4-31

(G. & S.B.) Office Notes

Mr. Beesley of the Secretariat called at this office and requested that we furnish the names and addresses of the principal Chinese and Japanese newspapers and news agencies at Canton, Hankow, Peking and Nanking.

This information is required in order to forward copies of Judge Feetham's Report to those centres.

Henry Kissel
C.I.

C. D. J. Prince,
Please furnish the information
required. D.S. Unemoto of \$2
may be able to help.

Sir,

J.H.G.
Please find, attached, 21:4:31.
information required for 21:4:31.

Form No. 2
(S. 21,600-1-31)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.I.D. REGISTRATION

Date September 12, 1931.

12-9-31

Subject (in full) Press Privileges Given To Rengo.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by D.S. J. Overest.

Enquiries made in connection with the attached report published in the China Press of September 10, 1931, regarding the restoration of the telegraphic privileges of the Rengo News Agency in China, show that the removal of the ban on the Rengo will take effect on September 14, 1931, as the result of negotiations held at Nanking on September 9, 1931 between Dr. C.T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. I. Furuno, the Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Communications Bureau of the Rengo News Agency, Tokyo.

M. Umemoto

J. D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. Brime.

Sir

Information

M.R. 12/9

Regy. file please

M.R. 12/9

2324

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

Press Privileges Given To Rengo

**Agency Will Not Issue
Unfounded Reports,
Is Promise**

(Special To The China Press)

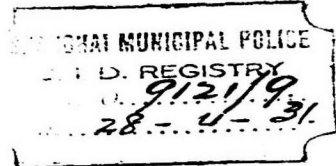
NANKING, Sept. 9.—The ministry of foreign affairs notified today the ministry of communications to restore the telegraph privileges of the Japanese Rengo News Agency in China, a specially appointed representative of the agency from Tokyo having made an official apology to the foreign ministry over its misleading reports in the past relative to China's political developments.

The Japanese representative is also understood to have promised that his agency will hereafter refrain from issuing unfounded reports.

The Rengo News Agency was deprived of its telegraph privileges in China several months ago after repeated warnings from the foreign ministry in connection with its inaccurate reports on the country's domestic situation. The foreign ministry at the time also released a bulletin showing many specific occasions when the agency gave out unreliable and false news.

Subsequent attempts on the part of the agency to recover its telegraph privileges proved resultless until the arrival of its special representative some time ago and his formal presentation of apology to the Chinese authorities.

(19)



The Rengo News Agency And China

THE latest news received from the Capital indicates the determination of the Government not to restore telegraph, telephone and mail privileges to the Japanese Rengo News Service until after proper amends have been made in connection with the circulation of inaccurate Chinese news for a period extending over eight months.

As long as this deadlock lasts, the Rengo must find it increasingly difficult to discharge its daily duties to its clients in China, and especially to those in Japan, with any degree of satisfaction, and is faced with the imminent prospect of losing patronage and running its service at a loss, and under circumstances not only trying to itself but which will in the end embarrass its own government.

Being a business proposition, no foreign news agency can afford deliberately to antagonize the government of a country in which it is conducted without coming to financial grief. That is, of course, unless it is backed for propaganda purposes, either destructive or otherwise, by a foreign government whose national the owner of the news agency is.

The Japanese Government, which exercises the most rigid control over news emanating from Japan, is unlikely to countenance any news agency conducted by its subjects in China which has been proved to have been circulating inaccurate news derogatory to Chinese national interests.

In view of the Rengo Agency being of a business nature and of the impossibility of successful repudiation by Tokyo of the charges of inaccuracy in some of its news reports, the Rengo, in our opinion, would do well to satisfy the Chinese Government by the appointment of a new representative who will steer clear of the rock on which his predecessor was wrecked.

A newspaper is always ready to make prompt correction when it has published untrue news, publication of which may have been unavoidable, working as it does under high pressure. A similar attitude should be taken by a news agency, unless its policy is not to give facts, but to misrepresent or color them.

In the present case, if the Rengo changes its representative in China, it may result in the wholesale liquidation of the unfortunate past, and the beginning of a new career under happier auspices.

Following the settlement of the Rengo case, we hope that the Government will see to it that correct news gets ahead of incorrect news in print, and that it will not be satisfied until immediate corrections are made if there should be any inaccurate news circulated by any news agency or printed by any newspaper.

SPECIFIC INSTANCES WHERE RENGU FILED DEFINITELY FALSE REPORTS ARE TAKEN FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS

(By China Press Nanking Correspondent)

Nanking, April 18.—The government ban on Rengo has aroused considerable discussion and Japanese newspaper groups have already made representations in the matter. For the purpose of clarifying the causes underlying the government action, your correspondent is now in a position to set forth some of the specific instances as culled from official records in which Rengo has filed despatches giving wide circulation to reports which later proved to be false.

By way of comparison, one may reproduce the reports of the Kuo Min News Agency, Reuters and special correspondents of several Shanghai and Peiping newspapers.

The facts of the various situations as listed below are qualified by their sources. Government communiques and other records yielded the facts which are included in the compilation.

RENGO REPORTS

OTHER PRESS REPORTS

FACTS

May 26, 1930, Peiping
"The alleged victory of the Northern Coalition forces over the Government troops in the Lunghai area ... has been practically confirmed."

June 8, 1930, Nanking
"Addressing a letter to General Chiang Kai-shek yesterday morning, General Feng Yu-hsiang urged the former to resign his present post and go abroad. The letter which was dropped to the Government forces at Kueiteh from an aeroplane, read as follows:
....."

June 9, 1930 Peiping.
"As the result of negotiations between the representatives of Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Han Fu-chu, a compromise is reported to have been reached between the Shansi military authorities and General Han Fu-chu, whereby the Shansi troops are to enter the town of Tsinan within a few days and that the troops of General Han Fu-chu are to withdraw from Tsinan to Chutsun."

June 24, 1930, Nanking
"It is now learned that General Chang, addressing telegrams on June 21 and 22 to Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang respectively, advised the latter to the effect that the present civil disturbance has been caused owing to the differences of political opinion on the part of the Nanking Government and the Northern Coalition.—It is earnestly desired that both Nanking and the Northern Coalition would withdraw their troops entirely from all fronts in order to stop warfare on condition that both contending factions shall agree to the establishment of better regions in the districts of Chengchow and Kaifeng."

"The rebel claims to sweeping victories are absolutely groundless, they are claims of victories in battles which have never been fought and of units that do not exist."
—Kuo Min, May 27.

"Military Headquarters here say that there is no truth in the press report that General Feng Yu-hsiang has dropped a letter by aeroplane urging President Chiang Kai-shek to go abroad with him."
—Kuo Min, June 10.

"Military Headquarters here (Nanking) say that there is no truth in the press reports that General Han Fu-chu has agreed with General Yen Hsi-shan to hand over Tsinan."
—Kuo Min, June 10.

"As General Han Fu-chu failed in making a reply yesterday when the timelimit expired for the ultimatum sent to him by the Shansi troops regarding the transfer of the walled city of Tsinan, the Shansi troops have decided to occupy the city by force of arms."
Rengo, June 17.

"General Chang Hsueh-liang is preparing to dispatch four mixed brigades of the Manchurian Army to Hopei, as a preliminary step for the subjugation of the Shansi rebels."
Kuo Min, June 18.

"Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang denies the report that he has telegraphed General Yen-Hsi-shan and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang urging a peace parley."
Reuters, June 21.

There had been a lull during the last few days on the Lunghai Railway front following the complete collapse of the first line of the rebels' defence.

No such letter was ever dropped by General Feng.

General Han's retreat from Tsinan was not the result of compromise, but a deliberate move to draw out the Shansi troops from their defensive tactics.

Such a peace parley to compromise the Northern group and the Central Government was never suggested by the Marshal.

August 14, 1930, Peiping
 "The Northern troops which are advancing eastward after occupying Kwei-teh and Mamutsi are in very high spirits."

SEPT. 15, 1930, Mukden.
 "Mukden will continue its policy of strict neutrality, but will not spare its efforts to encourage peace negotiations."

Sept. 26, 1930, Peiping.
 "Mukden officials ... are, in one way or another, obstructing the activity of Nanking's representatives who are planning to take over various Government organs into their hands. Under these circumstances, observers are entertaining extreme apprehension lest fresh trouble should again brew up between the Mukden and Nanking factions."

Oct. 25, 1930, Mukden
 "It is believed that General Shih Yu-san is entrusted with an important mission by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek to negotiate with the Mukden authorities regarding the spheres of influence to be divided between the Nanking Government and the Mukden Faction."

Sept. 29, 1930, Mukden
 "General Chang Hsueh-liang sent a telegram yesterday to the Peiping and Tientsin authorities prohibiting activities of the Central as well as the Municipal Kuomintang."

Oct. 2, 1930, Peiping
 "It is absolutely groundless that General Feng Yu-hsiang has retired from his present post as Commander of the Kuominchun."

"An official communique from the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters categorically denies that the Government forces have suffered any reverses on the Lung-hai front."
 Kuo Min, August 14
 "Kwei-teh is still in the hands of the Government troops."
 Shanghai Times, Aug. 20.

"There is no doubt that Manchuria is definitely in favour of Nanking."
 —Reuters, Sept. 9
 "It is reported that the attitude of Mukden is opposed to the new Peking Government."
 —Rengo, Peking Sept. 15.

"Commenting on your editorial of October 20 Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang states that there is no basis for the rumors of suspicion existing between Chiang Kai-shek and himself The administration is in the hands of the Central Government, and orders emanating from Nanking will be valid."
 —North China Daily News'
 Mukden Correspondent,
 Oct. 29, 1930.

"Regarding military questions.... everything will be done in accordance with orders received from the Central Government. Regarding civil questions, the orders of the Central Government will be followed."
 Reuters' Mukden Correspondent reporting an interview with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, October 28.

"Neither the National Government nor the Central Kuomintang authorities here (Nanking) has received reports to this effect.... such action is most unlikely."
 Kuo Min, Oct. 1.

"It is reliably reported that General Feng Yu-hsiang announced his retirement upon the earnest request of his subordinates."
 Reuters, Sept. 30.
 "Feng Yu-hsiang is willing to leave Honan immediately and go abroad together with Sun Liang-chen."
 Kuo Min, Oct. 1.

Kwei-teh was never held by Northerners.

"We sincerely support the Central Government and oppose the establishment of a second Government."
 —General Chang's telegram, Sept. 6, 1930, Peking Leader.
 Peiping was taken over by Mukden troops, Sept. 22.
 Marshal Chang's acceptance of post as Vice-Commander of the National forces, on Oct. 9, 1930.

Mukden's policy is to follow the behests of the Central Government. Meeting in Nanking November 14 between General Chang Hsueh-liang and President Chiang Kai-shek resulted in complete accord.

No such ban ever imposed on Kuomintang. Mukden Headquarters of the Kuomintang opened, Jan. 31, 1931.

Feng Yu-hsiang has been living in seclusion in Shanghai since October, 1930.

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1.)

PACIFIC INSTANCES WHERE RENGU FILED DEFINITELY FALSE REPORTS ARE TAKEN FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS

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(Continued from Page 20, Col. 5.)
OTHER PRESS REPORTS

RENGO REPORTS

FACTS

Oct. 5, 1930, Tokyo
"It is learned that Mr. Sun Fo, Railway Minister of the Nanking Government who arrived at Dairen en route to Mukden from Tientsin, had an interview with Mr. Sengoku, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company."

"Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, is not now in Dairen."
Shanghai Times, Oct. 7.

Mr. Sun Fo never made the trip to Manchuria.

Nov. 20, 1930, Shanghai.
"The Nanking Government to pay General Yen Hsi-shan and General Feng Yu-hsiang 1,000,000 yuan each to enable them to go abroad for a period of three years, at the end of which time, on their return, they will be given important posts in the administration."

"As I have definitely retired from politics, I have no intention whatever of returning to China's political life in future."
Yen Hsi-shan's telegram according to Rengo, Dec. 22.
"Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek petitions that... a general amnesty for all political and military offenders in the country... with the exception of Yen Hsi-shan, Chen Chiung-ming and the Communists... be issued on New Year Day (Jan. 1st, 1931)."
Kuo Min, Oct. 5.

No money was paid by the Central Government for this purpose: nor were posts promised them on their return.

Dec. 7, 1930, Mukden
"In connection with the reported agreement of views between Marshal Chang and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek regarding the questions of military, diplomatic, financial and other affairs, it is reliably reported here (Mukden) that such an understanding was reached between Marshal Chang and General Chiang purely in an individual capacity, the former having reserved definite commitment on the questions until his exchange of views with the big chiefs of the North-Eastern Provinces."

"The North-Eastern Provinces will hereafter be under the complete control of the Central Government."
Kuo Min, Dec. 8.

General Chiang and General Chang have acted in complete accord, and the latter has consulted the Central Government on almost every important move regarding the rehabilitation of the Northern Provinces.

Dec. 10, 1930, Nanking
"It is understood that Mr. Frank Lee will shortly be appointed Chinese Minister at Washington, replacing Dr. C. C. Wu. Should this change take place, Mr. Wang Chia-chen is expected to replace Mr. Frank Lee."

"Dr. C. T. Wang described the report as entirely inaccurate."
Special to Leader, Dec. 17.
"In a letter to the Leader Mr. Frank Lee... stated that the reports that the Government had intended to send him first to France and then to the United States were entirely inaccurate."
—Leader, Dec. 28.

Mr. Frank Lee is still Political Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Dec. 11 1930, Harbin.
"Mr. Mo Teh-hui... is expected to leave Moscow on December 16. The possibility of the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, to the post of new plenipotentiary delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference is spoken of generally among official circles."

"An official denial has been issued today of the report that Dr. Wellington Koo is going to Moscow to replace Mr. Mo Teh-hui in the Sino-Soviet negotiations."
—Reuters, Dec. 14.
"On December 12 Mr. Mo Teh-hui informed Mr. Karakhan of his intention to leave for China to be absent for some time."
—Tass, Dec. 15.

Mr. Mo Teh-hui returned to China on leave on December 21; but returned to Russia, to resume Sino-Russian negotiations on April 11, 1931, with Karakhan.

Dec. 30, 1930, Mukden
"The situation in the Three Eastern Provinces... is such that it is apparently impossible to give immediate implement to the provisions of the mandate (to abolish likin) in that area."

"According to reports here (Tientsin) the announcement of Likin abolition for January 1, 1931, finds the provinces of North China and Manchuria lining up behind the National Government and offering full support."
—Shanghai Evening Post, December 29.
"The National Government has received a telegram from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang stating that likin would be abolished in North China."
Reuters, Jan. 6, 1931.

Likin abolished in Manchuria. Jan. 14, 1931.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin.

Handwritten mark in the bottom right corner.

Jan. 14, 1931, Nanking.
 "The struggle for supremacy which has been going on under the surface between General Chang Hsueh-liang . . . and General Chang Tso-shang . . . is coming to a head. . . The relations have been strained to breaking point. . . General Chang is further reported to have decided to hand over his post Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian armies to General Chiang Tso-shang who possesses real power in Manchuria."

Jan. 16, 1931, Peiping.
 "Dr. C. T. Wang arrived here (Peiping) this morning from Tientsin. . . Prior to his departure he will call on the foreign diplomatic representatives here to ask them to transfer the legations to Nanking where sites have already been chosen for the various diplomatic establishment."

March 2, 1931, Nanking.
 "Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek is keeping in confinement Mr. Hu Han-min, President of the Legislative Yuan, in Tangshan. Mr. Hu was held prisoner when he visited the General's headquarters last night at 11."

March 3, 1931, Nanking
 "It is rumored that Mr. Hu Han-min, . . . has started a hunger strike as the only weapon left to him in challenging the Commander-in-Chief."

"There have been rumors of discord between Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and General Chang Tso-hsiang. According to a dispatch from Mukden, however, these rumors are groundless. . ."

Reuters, Jan. 15, 1931.
 "There has been no truth in any of the statements made by these propaganda agents. . ."
 —North China Daily News,
 January 25, 1931.

"As to the question of the removal of the Legations to Nanking, a site being chosen and set aside for them in the Capital, they can remove their quarters any time they feel to be convenient."

Peiping Leader, Jan. 18, 1931.
 "Maps of the land so designated (for the accommodation of the various foreign legations) are being forwarded by the Ministry to the legation Ministers so as to enable them to make the choice among themselves."
 Kou Min, Jan. 19, 1931.

"The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee decided this morning to include among the urgent measures to be discussed by the National Convention on May 5 the question of the adoption of a "Yueh Fah," namely, a provisional constitution during the political tutelage period, pending the promulgation of a permanent constitution for the constitutional period."

"A Committee of 10 members, including Mr. Wu Chih-hui and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, was appointed to draft such "Yueh Fah" (provisional constitution)."

"Mr. Hu Han-min, however, holds a contrary opinion and tendered his resignation."

"The Standing Committee of the C.E.C. considers the adoption of a "Yueh Fah" as being in strict conformity with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's view and accepted Mr. Hu Han-min's resignation from his posts as State Councillor and President of the Legislative Yuan."

"Mr. Hu Han-min will remain in Nanking to assist the Government."

—Official Communiqué, Nanking, March 2, 1931.

Mr. Hu returned to his private residence in the city (Nanking) on Sunday, March 8.

Dr. J. Heng Liu examined Mr. Hu on March 6 and categorically denied the reports that Mr. Hu had any fainting fits. He scoffed at the idea that Mr. Hu was on hunger strike. The latter seemed to be affected with high blood pressure which must have lasted for months or years and could not have been brought on suddenly.

These rumored political changes never came about.

Dr. C. T. Wang never called on the diplomatic representatives.

10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Reg. OFFICE

Part of FILE NO. *20.9121/10.*

SUBJECT:

Ownership of local Japanese Press etc

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
<div>CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER</div>		
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL AGENT
NO. 10

S.S. Special Branch *8/1/39*

REPORT

Date December 8, 1939.

Subject Japanese newspapers in Shanghai - Enquiry from U.S. Consulate-General.

Made *by* and Formulated by *L. C. I. Golder*

On Thursday, December 7, Mr. Stanton, U.S. Consulate-General, telephoned this office and requested the particulars of the Japanese newspapers published in Shanghai.

The information has been obtained and is appended below for favour of disposal :-

THE TAIKIU SHING, No. 222, Toward Road.

Publisher: S. Yano

Editor: H. Fujita

Owner: S. Fukuya

Circulation: 5,000 copies

Subsidy: About Yen 12,000 a month from the Army.

THE SHANGHAI SHINBUN, No. 1 Thorne Road.

Publisher: S. Yoshida

Editor: S. Tashiro

Owner: S. Fukaguchi

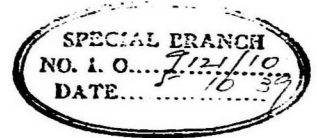
Circulation: 25,000 copies

Subsidies: An indirect subsidy from Japanese sources, amount not known.

L. C. I.
L. C. I.

L. C. (Special Branch)

*Copy sent to
Mr. Stanton*



Ta Mei Pao (Comment) dated Sept. 30: 1.10.39 (AM)

NEW MANAGER FOR DOMEI NEWS AGENCY

According to a Tokyo telegram, Mr. Furuno has been promoted to Manager of the Domei News Agency.

It is believed that the Domei News Agency will adopt a new policy after Furuno takes charge. It will become a perfect news organization for the Japanese Government.

We regret the policy of the Domei News Agency. There are a number of intelligent newspaper reporters working with the agency. It is unfortunate that the agency is now being managed by the "diabolic hands" of the Japanese militarists and politicians.

It is a pity, for Furuno is helpless and cannot do anything.

10
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 9121

S. 1. Special Branch Station 27 38

REPORT

Date June 27, 1938.

Subject (in full) Reported plan of leading Japanese newspapers to
establish Shanghai Editions.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by C. Crawford

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With reference to the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" dated June 25, 1938, regarding the reported intention of the "Osaka Asahi Shimbun" and the "Osaka Mainichi Shimbun", respectively prominent daily published in Osaka, Japan, to establish Shanghai editions, I have to state that enquiries made among local branch offices of these influential dailies show that there is no truth attached to the report contained in the article published in the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury".

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

E. S.

Leading Japan Paper Plans Local Edition

The Tokyo Asahi, one of the leading newspapers in Japan, is conducting negotiations here for the purchase of the Shanghai Nippo to make it its Shanghai edition, it is reported today.

The Osaka Mainichi, another prominent Japanese newspaper, is also planning to extend its "base of operation" to Shanghai. It is believed, however, that the Mainichi may withdraw from the Shanghai market to buy a newspaper in North China.

U.S. Kinsdale
Q 24/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. I. Special Branch Station,
REPORT

Date April 4, 1938

Subject (in full) Removal of the "Shanghai Nippo"

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

C. G. G. S. S.

The office and printing shop of the "Shanghai Nippo",
a local Japanese daily, was removed from the Tsunoda Building,
Minhong Road, to No. 696 North Szechuen Road on April 3.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

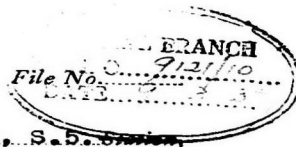
D. C. (Special Branch).

Shh.

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MB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



REPORT

Special Branch, S.S. Division,

Date March 8, 1937.

Subject Report on three local Japanese newspapers.

Made by Office Assistant Kim

Forwarded by *AS? Logan*

I have to report that inquiries made at the Japanese Consular Police and of persons connected with Japanese newspapers regarding the attached translation from the Hwa Mei Wan Pao of February 2, 1937 show that the Shanghai Mainichi and the Osaka Mainichi are exchanging information for publication, but no confirmation of the report that the Shanghai Nippo, the Shanghai Mainichi and the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi are receiving financial aid from the Foreign Office, the War Office and Manchukuo respectively could be obtained. As regards the question of the amalgamation of the three newspapers the Hwa Mei Wan Pao's report is groundless.

H. S. Kim

Office Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch)



February 2, 1937.

Morning ~~Section~~

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated Feb. 1:

THE THREE JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI

The three Japanese newspapers in Shanghai are the "Shanghai Mainichi," the "Shanghai Nippo" and the "Shanghai Nichi Nichi." The "Shanghai Mainichi" is connected with the "Osaka Mainichi," the "Shanghai Nippo" is related to the "Osaka Asahi."

In Shanghai the Japanese population is about 30,000, yet there are three independent Japanese newspapers. These papers are working at a loss.

The "Shanghai Mainichi" is supported by the Japanese War Office. Not long ago, this newspaper published an article written by Murobushi criticising the War Office. This gave great offence to the War Office. Later, the newspaper re-established itself with the War Office. A subsidy of about \$500 a month is now being given the newspaper by the Military Officers Department.

The "Shanghai Nippo" has the support of the Japanese Foreign Office. The Editor of this newspaper is known as a "China expert." The newspaper is given a secret subsidy of from \$500 to \$1,000 a month by the Japanese Embassy.

Until last winter, the "Shanghai Nichi Nichi" was not in receipt of any subsidy, but since it began the publication of the Chinese edition, it has entered into relations with "Manchukuo." The amount of the subsidy is unknown.

After the unification of the news agencies by the Domei News Agency, the Japanese Central Department came to the conclusion that the existence of the three newspapers in Shanghai is liable to obstruct Japan's policy towards China. Therefore, an order for an investigation has been issued.

Two of the editors of the Japanese newspapers regard themselves as "China experts." They are Mr. Fukamachi of the "Shanghai Mainichi" and Mr. Hata of the "Shanghai Nippo." They are the heads of rival papers. Therefore, in case of the amalgamation of the three newspapers, the selection of a chief will not be an easy task.

Of late, owing to financial difficulties, the question of amalgamating the three newspapers has been raised. Various official organs are studying the problem. The amalgamation of these three newspapers will probably be effected after the political crisis in Japan has been settled.

Sp. Br.
Quite useful
information
two
MB

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 111
DATE 3/3/37

S. 1. Special Branch Station,
REPORT

Date March 3, 1937.

Subject Branch Office of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha New Address.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by J. Hayne D. S. I.

The branch office of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha,
a daily paper published in Osaka, Japan, was transferred to
No. 190 Haining Road from No. 465 Boone Road on March 3, 1937.
Telephone numbers are 41272 and 42186.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S.S. - Recd

Note - 2/25/37
J.H.

Noted 4/3/37
J.H.

Noted 4/3/37
J.H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. R. REGISTRY.	
No. D	10.9.12/10.
Date	2.1.37

February 2, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated Feb. 1:

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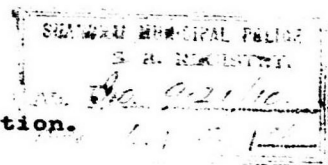
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Of late, owing to financial difficulties, the question of amalgamating the three newspapers has been raised. Various official organs are studying the problem. The amalgamation of these three newspapers will probably be effected after the political crisis in Japan has settled.

May 1, 1936.

Morning Translation.



NICHI-NICHI

POLICE AUTHORITIES TO KEEP ALERT ON MAY DAY

All the police authorities in Shanghai are to keep alert on the look out for communist activities during May as many labour anniversaries and Chinese national humiliation days besides May Day fall in May.

SHANGHAI JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES LEAGUE FORMED

On April 29 the Shanghai Nippon Shimbun Tsus. in Renmei (Shanghai Japanese Newspapers and News Agencies League) issued a statement to the following effect:-

We, Shanghai Japanese newspapers and news agencies, hereby issue a statement declaring that we have formed the "Shanghai Japanese Newspapers and News Agencies League" for the purpose of discharging our important mission in co-operation and in accordance with the requirement of the present situation.

The member newspapers and news agencies of the League are as follows:-

The Japan Telegraph News Agency, the Shanghai Correspondent of the Tokyo Yomiuri Shimbun, the Shanghai Mainichi, the Shanghai Correspondent of the Hochi Shimbun, the Shanghai Taido News Agency, the Shanghai Correspondent of the Jiji-Shimbun, the Shanghai Domei News Agency, the Shanghai correspondent of the Manchurian Daily News, the Shanghai Correspondent of the Osak Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-Nichi, the Shanghai Nippo, the Shanghai Correspondent of the Tokyo and Osaka Asahi and the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi.

MAINICHI

MURDERER OF L E YOUNG RO SENTENCED TO DEATH

It is reported that at 11 a.m. April 24 at the Keijio Appeal Court, Korea, a Korean named Aum Shon Bong, age 30, was sentenced to death for having murdered Lee Young Ro, advisor of the Korean Residents Society in Shanghai in March 1935.

ANTI-JAPANESE CHINESE SOLDIERS RETURNING TO CHINA FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

A telegram from Nanking dated April 20 reports that the Nanking Government has decided to send money to the anti-Japanese and anti-Manchukuo soldiers of Lee Doo's Detachment who are now in a destitute condition in Soviet Russia after they have run away from Manchukuo to come back to China. Three hundred of them are reported to have returned to China and they are to be given jobs. About 1,000 more of these soldiers are returning soon and they will also be given employment. The remanant of these soldiers will return to China from Soviet Russia later.

74402
SPECIAL BRANCH

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, May 1, 1936

Japanese Newspapermen Form Press Association

The city's leading Japanese newspapermen joined forces on Wednesday to form the Japanese Press Association of Shanghai, the local Nipponese papers report.

The inaugural meeting, held at the Japanese Club on Wednesday morning, was attended by representatives of 12 newspapers and news agencies.

The aims of the new organization, according to its sponsors, include the raising of the standards of Japanese journalism and the protection of newspapermen. Under the body's rules, all decisions would have to be unanimous.

The member-organizations of the Association include the Nippon Dempo News Agency, the Domei News Agency. The Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. The Osaka and Tokyo Asahi, The Yomiuri, The Daito News Agency, The Manshu Nichi-Nichi, The Shanghai Nippo, The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi, The Shanghai Mainichi, the Jiji Shimpō.

The representative of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi will be appointed on the arrival here of a successor of Mr. Nobukazu Tachibana, former manager of the agency here, who suddenly left for Japan last week.

JAPANESE NEWSMEN FORM SOCIETY

Press Association Here
Includes Members Of
Many Agencies

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The member-organizations of the Association include the Nippon Dempo News Agency, represented by Mr. Yuzo Shimojyo; the Domei News Agency, Mr. Shigeharu Matsumoto; the Osaka "Mainichi" and the Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi," unrepresented as yet; the Osaka and Tokyo "Asahi," Mr. Ikai Shirakawa; The "Yomiuri," Mr. Kori Tanaka; The Daito News Agency, Mr. Tatsuo Takami; The Manshu "Nichi-Nichi," Mr. Torao Himori; The Shanghai "Nippo," Mr. Hiroshi Hata; The Shanghai "Nichi-Nichi," Mr. Genji Ishikawa; The Shanghai "Mainichi," Mr. Sakuji Fukamachi; the "Jiji Shimpō," Mr. Tamemitsu Akahoshi.

The representative of the Osaka "Mainichi" and the Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi" will be appointed on the arrival here of a successor of Mr. Nobukazu Tachibana, former manager of the agency here, who suddenly left for Japan last week.

14422

March 31, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Eastern Daily News (東方日報) Dated Mar. 29, 30 & 31.

JAPANESE OWNED NEWSPAPERS IN CHINA

It is estimated that some 100 newspapers managed by Japanese have been established in China. Most of them are supported with funds from the Japanese Government. Their mission is to carry out propaganda work abroad. We publish the following details of our investigations into 46 Japanese newspapers:

In Shanghai

The first issue of the "Shanghai Mainichi" appeared in the 9th Moon of the 7th Year of Taisho. It is a private undertaking with a capital of 70,000 Yen. It publishes a daily paper of 8 pages for the morning edition and 4 pages for the evening edition. It has a circulation of about 7,000 copies. The president of the paper is Fukamachi.

The first issue of the "Shanghai Nippo," which is privately owned, and has a capital of 150,000 Yen, appeared in the 26th Year of Meiji. It publishes a morning edition of 8 pages and an evening edition of 4 pages, and has a circulation of about 4,500 copies. The president is Hata.

The "Shanghai Nichi Nichi" is also a private paper with a capital of 100,000 Yen. Its first issue appeared in the 10th Moon of the 3rd Year of Taisho. It publishes a morning edition of 8 pages and an evening edition of 4 pages. The president is Miyaji.

The "Kiangnan Tseng Pao" (江南正報 Chinese edition) made its first appearance in the 2nd Year of Showa. The president was Yamada and the Editor-in-Chief was a Chinese named Li Ying Han. (李英漢).

In Tientsin

The "Peking-Tientsin Nichi Nichi" is a private undertaking, with Morikawa as president. It has 40 Chinese compositors. Its first issue appeared in the 10th Moon of the 7th Year of Taisho.

The "Tientsin Nippo" made its first appearance in the 1st Moon of 43rd Year of Meiji. It is a private paper and publishes a morning and an evening edition of 4 pages each. The president is Shindo.

The first issue of the "Chung Mei Wan Pao" (中美晚報 Chinese edition) made its first appearance in the 4th Moon of the 8th Year of Showa. It has a circulation of 9,000 copies. The president is Mitani with a Chinese named Liu Zou Ching (劉維景) as Editor-in-Chief.

The "Tientsin Pao" came into existence in the 7th Year of Showa. It publishes a morning and an evening edition. The president is Ando.

In Peiping

The first issue of the "Peking-shin Bun" appeared in the 12th Year of Taisho. The president is Morikawa. It is a Peiping Branch of the "Peking-Tientsin Nichi Nichi."

March 31, 1936.

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Afternoon Translation.

In Tsingtao

The "Tsingtao Shin Pao" made its first appearance in the 14th Year of Taisho. It publishes a morning and an evening edition of 4 pages each. It has a circulation of 5,000 copies. Its president is Yamatani.

The "Shanghai Mainichi" is a private concern with a capital of 50,000 Yen. It made its first appearance in the 15th Year of Taisho. It has a circulation of about 5,000 copies. The president is Tanikawa.

The "Tsingtao Kung Pao" with Miyoshi as president was first published in the 12th Year of Taisho. Its capital is unknown.

The "Dah Tsingtao Pao" (Chinese edition), which has a circulation of about 4,000 copies, publishes 8 pages in the morning edition. The president is Kotani.

The "Shantung Shin Pao" is a private undertaking. It has a capital of 35,000 Yen and its first issue appeared in the 5th Year of Taisho. The president is Kokawa.

In Tsinan

The "Tsinan Nippo" published its first issue in the 7th Year of Taisho. It has a capital of 30,000 Yen, and publishes a morning edition of 8 pages. It has a circulation of 3,000 copies.

In Foochow

The first issue of the "Mien Pao" (閩報) appeared in the 30th Year of Meiji. It was formerly an anti-Japanese newspaper under the name of "Foh Pao" (福報), but was bought over by the Japanese and given the name of "Mien Pao." It publishes a morning edition of 4 pages and has a circulation of 3,600. The president is Matsunaga and the Editor-in-Chief is a Formosan named Ling Pao Shih (林寶樹).

In Hankow

The "Hankow Nichi Nichi" has a capital of 25,000 Yen. Its first issue appeared in the 7th Year of Taisho. The president is Utsumiya.

In Mukden

The "Manchu Nichi Nichi" was first published in the 38th Year of Meiji, with a capital of 750,000 Yen. It publishes 10 pages for the morning edition and 4 pages for the evening edition. The president is Murada.

The "Manchu Pao" (Chinese edition) is a private paper, with a capital of 300,000 Yen. It publishes 14 pages for the morning edition and has a circulation of about 65,000 copies. The president is "Si-Ching-Tsao-San" (西新朝三). In this concern, there are five editors for the Chinese language section.

No details could be obtained regarding the "Fengtien Nichi Nichi," the "Fengtien Shin Bun" and 25 others.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. 7121
Date 21/12/35

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1935

NEW NEWS AGENCY FOR JAPAN

**Domei Tsushin Sha to Start
Business on January 1**

Tokyo, Dec. 17.

The inaugural meeting of the Domei Tsushin Sha, the newly-organized Japanese national news agency, took place this afternoon. It was decided to start business on January 1, 1936. The organizing committee, which comprises representatives of the leading newspapers and the Japan Broadcasting Association, has been active since last May in organizing the agency.

Shimbun Rengo, the great Japanese news agency, is to be merged into the Domei Tsushin Sha, and it is confidently expected that Nippon Dempo, the other principal Japanese agency, will follow suit.—Reuter.

File
JMS

December 2, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

people came to the understanding at that time that the ruin of the North-East was the beginning of the ruin of whole China. They were of the opinion that the North-East had been given away and that the other part of China could be safe for the time being. It has now been verified that this opinion was erroneous and now the North China question has broken out. Unless we consider this question as one that is closely connected with the fate of China, North China will become a second North-East and the whole of China will become a second North China.

The so-called autonomous movement, the author of which is our enemy, is absolutely intolerable. Chinese armies cannot move freely within the territory of China and Chinese officials and civilians are liable to be arrested. Under such circumstances, can it be assured that China's territory will remain complete?

Invasion can be disguised in many different forms. It can be made by means of the nice methods such as economic rapprochement, and civilized co-operation. Close attention must be paid to this measure.

The Star Daily News (M&BTR), a mosquito newspaper, published the following comment on November 27 :-

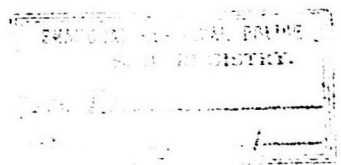
THE DENTSU NEWS AGENCY REPUDIATES THE REPORT OF THE
RENGO NEWS AGENCY ON THE TIENTSIN DISTURBANCES

The first telegraphic information received by the local newspapers about the disturbances created by the traitorous elements in Tientsin was supplied by the Rengo News Agency, a Japanese concern. The reports issued by this news agency on the various activities in Tientsin were so exaggerated that we became nonplussed after reading them and we took it for granted that the city of Tientsin was in a state of riot.

The local papers had not yet at that time received any telegraphic information from their respective reporters. Nevertheless, the information received later from their own reporters at Tientsin by the local papers elicited that the disturbances at that place were not so significant as were reported by the Rengo News Agency.

The advance information released by the Japanese news agency even stated that the City Government, the Bureau of Public Safety, the Railway Administration, the High Court, the Public Library and various other organizations in Tientsin were occupied by the rebels, but the information secured from their Tientsin correspondents by the local papers proved that to be false.

The Dentsu News Agency, another Japanese concern, also published simultaneously a refutation stating that the report to the effect that the Tientsin Municipality Government had been occupied by the rioters was absolutely groundless, and that the Government is still functioning. It is in fact an act of contradiction on the part of the Rengo News Agency whose unreliable report has been repudiated by another Japanese news



December 2, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

agency, the Dentsu.

Both these Japanese news agencies are Japan's principal organizations for disseminating propaganda. One represents the Foreign Office and the other represents the War Office of the Japanese Government. A severe competition in the dissemination of news exists between these two concerns, and whenever one of them publishes a wrong report, the other is always prompt to repudiate it, so as to advertise its own efficiency. While considering this, we cannot but regret our lack of such organizations, which handicap the dissemination of our propaganda, internal as well as external, a state of affairs which leads us into being frequently fooled by others.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. 1. 0... 9121/10

Date... 8 11 35

NEW NEWS AGENCY FOR JAPAN

To Merge Facilities Of Shimbun Rengo And Nippon Dempo

TOKYO, Nov. 7.—Permission to form a new news agency, which will become the major distributor of news in Japan, was issued today by the Ministry of Communications.

The new corporation, to be known as the Domei Tsushin-sha, will merge the facilities of the Shimbun Rengo and Nippon Dempo News Agencies.

Under the terms of the plan, which has been the subject of a two-year controversy, the Nippon Dempo will be purchased by the state-owned Japan Broadcasting Association, which will become a partner in the new concern.

Permission to form the new enterprise was handed by Mr. Keisuke Mochizuki, Minister of Communications, to Mr. Takichi Tanaka, former Ambassador to Moscow and the head of the preparatory committee, and other members of the body.

The newspapers sponsoring the new agency immediately dispatched invitations to all papers, at present not subscribing to the Rengo Service, to join the Domei Tsushin-sha.

The list of sponsoring newspapers includes the "Asahi," "Kokumin Shimbun," "Yomiuri Shimbun" and "Chugai Shogyo," all of Tokyo; the Osaka "Mainichi"; the Hokkai "Times"; the "Kahoku Shimbun," "Sendai," and the "Chugoku Shimbun," Okayama.

Representatives of these papers will meet on November 11 to discuss the details of the plan at the Tokyo Kaikan.

In preparing the project, Mr. Mochizuki was assisted by Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Eiichi Amau, Director of the Gaimusho's Bureau of Information. The War and Navy have also placed themselves on record in favour of the project.

Under the plan, Rengo will form the backbone of the new organization, while the facilities of the Nippon Dempo will be contributed by the Ministry of Communications, through the Broadcasting Association.—Rengo.

File
JMS

(10)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. I. D. REGISTRY	
No. 1. O.....	9/21
Date.....	8 8 35

August 4, 1935.

Morning Translation.

-2-

MAINICHI

RENGO NEWS AGENCY TO PUBLISH TRANSLATIONS
FROM JAPANESE PAPERS

At the request of various Japanese and foreign circles, the local office of the Japanese Shimbun Rengo (News Agency) has decided to publish as from August 5 English translations of articles dealing with politics and social affairs appearing in the three local Japanese newspapers. These translations will be issued at 11.30 a.m. and 9.30 p.m. daily.

This will please not only Europeans but Japanese residents as well because the publication will serve to clear away misunderstandings between Japanese and Europeans owing to the latter's lack of knowledge of Japanese views.

May 25, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Jan Pao published the following article on May 23.

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES IN SHANGHAI

The "Shanghai Nippo", a Japanese daily, located at the corner of Barchet and North Szechuen Roads, was established in 1904. It is a private commercial concern with a capital of \$150,000. It has branches at Tokyo, Osaka, Tsingtao, Hankow, Nanking, etc. The managing director is H. Hata. It publishes two pages in the morning and one page in the evening. It is supported by the Japanese navy.

The "Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun", a Japanese daily, established in 1914, is a private commercial concern with a capital of \$100,000. The managing director is K. Miyaji. It publishes two issues every day, morning and evening, the combined issues consisting of three pages.

The "Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun", a Japanese daily, was established in 1918 and is located at the corner of Thorne and Woosung Roads. It is a commercial limited concern with a capital of \$70,000. The managing director is S. Fukamachi. It publishes two pages in the morning and one page in the evening.

The "Kiangnan Tsen Pao" is a Japanese daily published in the Chinese language, located on Range Road. It was formerly the "Kiangnan Evening Post", established in 1927 and ceased publishing in 1930. In 1932 the name of the paper was changed to the "Kiangnan Tsen Pao". This paper has a capital of \$100,000. The managing director is J. Yamada. The principal object of this paper is to foment internal disturbances and to create rumours regarding China.

The Dentsu News Agency was organized by S. Mitsunaga in 1901 with a capital of \$1,000,000, but this figure has now been increased to \$10,000,000. Its head office is in Tokyo, with branches in Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hankow, Tsinan, Canton, Harbin and Dairen. The principal object of this news agency is to propagate news disadvantageous to China but beneficial to Japan.

The Rengo News Agency was established in 1926 and was formerly known as the Eastern News Agency and the International News Agency. The organization of this news agency is similar to that of the United Press. This news agency receives the support of more than 50 Japanese newspapers in addition to a large subsidy from the Foreign Office of the Japanese Imperial Government. Branches have been established in Nanking, Tientsin, Peiping, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Harbin, Kwenchentsu and Dairen. The agency propagates news disadvantageous to China.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers.

THE RENT REDUCTION MOVEMENT

Fu Sing Ih (傅信一) and several other residents of Hung Yuan Li (宏源里) corner of Liacyang and Ward Roads have inaugurated a Rent Reduction Association for the purpose of urging the landlord, the Hung Yem (恒業) Real Estate Coy., to reduce the house rent.

A meeting was held on May 15 at which it was resolved to join the Shanghai Municipality Rent Reduction Committee.

(10)

Confidential

THE JAPANESE PRESS IN *China*

DS. 3. 31
C. I. D. REGIST.
NO. 1. 0. 9121/10.
date 1. 5 - 31.

THE RISE AND FALL OF ^{the} JAPANESE PRESS IN CHINA ^{has} HAD A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THIS COUNTRY.

IN 1911 THE OLDEST OF EMPIRES BECAME THE YOUNGEST OF REPUBLICS. FOR NEARLY SEVENTEEN YEARS, UNTIL THE UNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY UNDER THE KUOMINTANG RULE IN JUNE, 1928, THE COUNTRY HAD NEITHER UNITY NOR PEACE. IT IS NEEDLESS HERE TO TRACE THE FORTUNES OF THE RIVAL MILITARY LEADERS AND THEIR POLITICAL PUPPETS. AFTER THE DEATH OF YUAN SHIH-KAI, GENERALS LI YUAN-HUNG, TUAN CHI-JUI, TSAO KUN, MU DEI-FU, FENG YU-HSIANG AND CHANG TSO-LIN EACH DOMINATED THE SO-CALLED PEKING GOVERNMENT FOR A TIME. THESE RIVALS, IN SHIFTING COMBINATIONS, ALTERNATED AS MASTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA AFFORDED A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR JAPANESE NEWS AGENCIES AND NEWSPAPERS HERE TO ESTABLISH A NEWS MONOPOLY WHICH LASTED MORE THAN A DECADE AND WHICH WAS ONLY BROUGHT TO AN ~~AN~~ END BY THE COLLAPSE OF THE PEKING GOVERNMENT. DURING THESE YEARS OF BLOOD AND FIRE, THE PROVINCIAL MILITARY GOVERNORS, "TUCHUNS" THEY WERE CALLED, MAINTAINED SEPARATE ARMIES, *and* MADE WAR ON ONE ANOTHER OR ON THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

JAPANESE---2.

CENSORSHIP BEING SO STRICT, THE NATIVE PRESS AT ONE PLACE HAD NO WAY OF GETTING ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT DOINGS IN ANOTHER PROVINCE. EVEN IF THEY DID GET SOME INTERESTING NEWS DESPATCHES, THEY DARED NOT PUBLISH ^{them} ~~SUCH DESPATCHES~~. THERE WAS NO SUCH THING AS PRESS LAW IN THOSE DAYS AND MEN LIKE GENERAL CHANG CHUNG-CHANG HAD LITTLE RESPECT FOR ^{the} FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. THE CHINESE NEWSPAPERS, THEREFORE, RELIED UPON FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES FOR THE LATEST INFORMATION ON POLITICAL AS WELL AS MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS. THE EDITORS OF THE PEKING DAILIES USED TO START OFF THEIR NEWS ARTICLES WITH: "IT IS LEARNED FROM FOREIGN SOURCES." THE EDITORS BELIEVED THAT BY INSERTING THAT CLAUSE THEY WOULD NOT BE ACCUSED OF BEING FABRICATORS OF RUMORS, AND FURTHERMORE, THE CLAUSE WOULD GIVE ~~THE~~ READERS THE IMPRESSION THAT THE NEWS ORIGINATED FROM INDEPENDENT AND THEREFORE RELIABLE SOURCES.

VERY FEW FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES REGULARLY DISTRIBUTED NEWS IN CHINA. IT IS TRUE THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REUTERS, CARRIED IN ITS REGULAR NEWS SERVICE DESPATCHES FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF CHINA, BUT THE CHINESE DAILIES IN THOSE DAYS LOOKED TO THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCIES, TOHO AND NIPPON DENPO, FOR THEIR CHINESE NEWS. THESE RIVAL

JAPANESE---3.

"TUCHUNS" ALL HAD JAPANESE ADVISORS. ARMS COULD BE PURCHASED FROM JAPAN AND IN SOME CASES FINANCIAL AID WAS ALSO FORTHCOMING FROM OUR NEIGHBOUR. AS A RESULT EVERY POLITICAL OR MILITARY MOVE THE CHINESE "TUCHUNS" MADE WAS INSTANTANEOUSLY REPORTED TO THE JAPANESE LEGATION AT PEIPING. MR. KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA, AT ONE TIME JAPANESE MINISTER TO CHINA, USED TO GRANT WEEKLY INTERVIEWS TO JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS AT PEIPING GIVING BRIEF SUMMARIES OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE BOMBING OF MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN'S TRAIN AT HUANGKUTUN ON JUNE 4, 1928, WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS EVENTS IN CHINA'S RECENT HISTORY. THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCIES HAD OTHERS BEATEN BY A MILE. ON JUNE 3, IN VIEW OF THE RAPID ADVANCE OF THE SHANSI FORCES UNDER GENERAL YEN HSI-SHAN, KUOMINGHUN UNDER MARSHAL FENG YU-HSIANG AND NATIONALIST ARMIES UNDER GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK TOWARDS PEIPING AND TIENTSIN, MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN LEFT FOR MUKDEN, NOW KNOWN AS LIAOLING. TWO JAPANESE MILITARY ADVISERS WERE ON BOARD THE SPECIAL TRAIN. ONE LEFT THE TRAIN AT TIENTSIN. THE OTHER WAS WITH MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN WHEN THE MYSTERIOUS BOMB EXPLODED AND FATAALLY INJURED THE "STRONG MAN" OF THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES. WHEN THE CHINESE OFFICERS WERE BUSILY OCCUPIED

JAPANESE---4.

IN THE TASK OF BRINGING THE DYING LEADER INTO THE CITY, THE JAPANESE ADVISER WALKED TO THE NEAREST TELEPHONE AND REPORTED EVERYTHING THAT HAD HAPPENED TO THE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL AT LUKDEN. THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS AT LUKDEN HAD THE STORY, AND NOBODY ELSE. THAT WAS MORE STARTLING WAS THAT THE WORLD HAD TO GO TO TOKYO DURING THE FOLLOWING DAYS FOR ^{the} LATEST NEWS ABOUT CHANG TSO-LIN'S CONDITION.

AT ONE TIME THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN NORTH CHINA WENT TO JAPANESE-OWNED CHINESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS FOR NEWS. THE LUKDEN SHEN CHIN SHIH PAO HAD A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 16,000 COPIES. THE SAME COMPANY HAD A DAILY PAPER IN PEIPING, SHUN TIEN SHIH PAO, WHICH HAD A CIRCULATION OF 12,000 COPIES. THE SHUN TIEN SHIH PAO WAS VERY POPULAR AT PEIPING FOR IT WAS THE ONLY PAPER THAT DARED TO PUBLICLY DENOUNCE YUAN SHIH-KAI FOR HIS ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THE MONARCHY, WITH HIMSELF AS EMPEROR. THE JAPANESE PAPERS COULD PUBLISH ANYTHING THEY LIKED AND GET AWAY WITH IT.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE PEKING GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, IN 1928 MARKED THE END OF ^{the} JAPANESE NEWS MONOPOLY IN THIS COUNTRY. A POWERFUL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WAS ESTABLISHED AT NANKING. DIRECTLY UNDER THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JAPANESE---5.

OF THE KUOMINTANG, A PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT WAS ORGANIZED EXERCISING A COMPLETE CONTROL OVER THE EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE NATIVE NEWSPAPERS, NEWS AGENCIES, AND PERIODICALS. THE NEW PRESS LAW PROMULGATED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ON DECEMBER 16, 1930, CLEARLY STATES THAT PUBLICATIONS SHALL NOT PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING:

- (1) ARTICLES ATTACKING THE KUOMINTANG OR THREE PEOPLES PRINCIPLES.
- (2) ARTICLES ATTEMPTING TO SUBVERT THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND PREJUDICIAL TO ^{the}INTEREST^s OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
- (3) ARTICLES ENDANGERING PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER.
- (4) ARTICLES PREJUDICIAL TO GOOD MORALS.

IN ORDER TO SEND PRESS MESSAGES BY CHINESE TELEGRAPH AND RADIO ADMINISTRATIONS, THE FOREIGN PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN CHINA HAVE TO APPLY FOR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES AT THE PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. ONLY AFTER A FOREIGN PRESS CORRESPONDENT RECEIVES A CERTIFICATE FROM THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS CAN HE OBTAIN A REGULAR PRESS CARD FROM THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS. THIS ENABLES THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO EXERCISE ^aCERTAIN AMOUNT OF CONTROL OVER FOREIGN PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN THIS COUNTRY. FURTHERMORE, THE GOVERNMENT CENSORS AT THE VARIOUS TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE OFFICES

JAPANESE---6.

CAN ALWAYS SUPPRESS ANY NEWS DESPATCHES WHICH THEY THINK ARE PREJUDICIAL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

IN THE WINTER OF 1929 GENERAL SHIH YU-SAN'S TROOPS MUTINIED AT PUKOW. NANKING WAS DENUDED OF LOYAL TROOPS AT THE TIME. THE THIRD DIVISION UNDER GENERAL MAO PING-WEN AND THE EIGHTH DIVISION UNDER GENERAL CHU SHAO-LIANG WERE SENT TO CANTON TO DEFEND THAT IMPORTANT CITY AGAINST THE FAMOUS "IRONSIDES" UNDER GENERAL CHANG FA-KWEI. THE SIXTH DIVISION UNDER GENERAL KU CHU-TUNG AND THE NINTH DIVISION UNDER GENERAL CHIANG TING-WEN WERE SENT TO HANKOW. THE CADETS OF THE CENTRAL MILITARY ACADEMY ALSO JOINED THE DEFENCE FORCE OF HANKOW. THERE WAS A REPORT AT THE TIME THAT MARSHAL FENG YU-HSIANG'S TROOPS WERE PREPARING TO MARCH DOWN FROM HONAN ALONG THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY. THE MUTINY OF SHIH'S TROOPS, ABOUT 30,000 WELL EQUIPPED SOLDIERS, NATURALLY MADE THINGS LOOK BAD FOR NANKING. TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE, THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY WAS CUT AT SEVERAL PLACES BY IRREGULAR TROOPS. SOME ALARMIST SPREAD THE NEWS THAT GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAD ESCAPED FROM NANKING TO SHANGHAI BY AIRPLANE. THE NANKING CORRESPONDENT OF NIPPON DEMPO TOOK THIS RUMOUR SERIOUSLY AND SENT A LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE MESSAGE TO SHANGHAI STATING THAT GENERAL CHIANG HAD "DISAPPEARED IN THE AIR."

JAPANESE---7.

FOR THIS, THE NIPPON DEMPO CORRESPONDENTS IN CHINA WERE DEPRIVED OF THE PRIVILEGE OF USING CHINESE TELEGRAPH, RADIO AND LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE FACILITIES. THE NEWSPAPERS WHICH PUBLISHED THIS SENSATIONAL REPORT WERE DENIED THE USE OF THE CHINESE POST. THIS PROVED TO BE AN EFFECTIVE DISCIPLINARY MEASURE. IT STOPPED ALL THE OUTPORT CIRCULATION OF SUCH PAPERS. THE MATTER WAS SOON SETTLED ^{however when} ~~AFTER~~ THE NIPPON DEMPO CORRESPONDENT AT NANKING OFFICIALLY EXPRESSED HIS REGRET FOR THE DESPATCH OF THE ABOVE NEWS ITEM.

THE RENGU CORRESPONDENT AT NANKING ALSO HAD HIS TROUBLES. IN MARCH, 1931, MR. HU HAN-MIN, PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN, RESIGNED AS A RESULT OF HIS DISPUTE WITH GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, OVER THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION ISSUE. THE RENGU NANKING REPORT WAS THAT MR. HU WAS DETAINED BY GENERAL CHIANG AT TANGSHAN, A HEALTH RESORT NEAR THE CAPITAL. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, RENGU HAD ANOTHER REPORT STATING THAT MR. HU HAD GONE ON HUNGER STRIKE.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES PROMPTLY TOOK ACTION. THE RENGU CORRESPONDENT AT NANKING WAS NOT ALLOWED TO USE THE SHANGHAI-NANKING LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE. OF COURSE, HE COULD NOT SEND EITHER TELEGRAPH OR RADIO MESSAGES. A

JAPANESE---8.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT IN NANKING DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON THE LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE TO GET ANY NEWS OUT OF THE CHINESE CAPITAL WITH REASONABLE SPEED. IT GENERALLY TAKES FROM FOUR TO SIX HOURS TO GET A RADIO OR TELEGRAPH MESSAGE THROUGH FROM NANKING TO SHANGHAI. THERE IS NO USE OF SENDING ANY TELEGRAMS AFTER 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. AN EXPRESS LETTER WILL REACH SHANGHAI IN TEN HOURS. THE AIR MAIL IS NOT DEPENDABLE. NEWS DOES NOT ALWAYS BREAK WHEN THERE IS FINE WEATHER. FURTHERMORE, THESE AIR MAIL LETTERS HAVE TO BE SENT IN BEFORE 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING IN ORDER TO CATCH THE AIRPLANE FOR SHANGHAI WHICH LEAVES NANKING AT NOON ~~12~~. THERE IS NOT MUCH DOING IN THE CAPITAL EARLY IN THE MORNING.

THIS GOVERNMENT DECISION TO DEPRIVE THE RENO CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRIVILEGE OF USING THE LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE WAS, THEREFORE, QUITE A SERIOUS MATTER. IT PUT HIM IN A DIFFICULT POSITION. THERE WAS NO WAY FOR HIM TO GET A NEWS DESPATCH THROUGH TO SHANGHAI WITH ANY REASONABLE SPEED.

THE JAPANESE NEWS MONOPOLY IN CHINA WAS BROUGHT TO AN END BY ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTOR. ASIDE FROM EXERCISING CERTAIN AMOUNT OF CONTROL OVER THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCIES AND NEWSPAPERS IN CHINA, THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

JAPANESE---9.

GAVE EVERY FACILITY TO A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT^S FOR ~~THE~~ GATHERING ~~OF~~ NEWS AT THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT OFFICES. THERE IS A FIXED SCHEDULE FOR GOVERNMENT MEETINGS. THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG MEET ON THURSDAYS, THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ON FRIDAYS, THE CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL ON WEDNESDAYS, THE STATE COUNCIL ON TUESDAYS AND THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN ON SATURDAYS. THE DECISIONS OF THE ABOVE MEETINGS WERE RELEASED TO THE PRESS BY THE SECRETARIATS OF THE RESPECTIVE BODIES. DR. C. T. KANG, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, GENERALLY GAVE INTERVIEWS TO CHINESE CORRESPONDENTS ON FRIDAY MORNINGS.

AS A RESULT ONE SEES A STEADY DROP IN THE AMOUNT OF COLUMN SPACE THE JAPANESE NEW AGENCIES GET IN THE CHINESE NEWSPAPERS. THE PUBLICATION OF A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT JAPANESE-OWNED NEWSPAPERS IN THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED. THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SHUN TIEN SHIH PAO AND NORTH CHINA STANDARD FROM THE PEIPING NEWSPAPER LIST QUICKLY FOLLOWED THE FALL OF THE NORTHERN CAPITAL INTO THE HANDS OF THE NATIONALIST FORCES. ON JULY 31, 1929, RENGO OFFICIALLY CAME IN TO TAKE THE PLACE OF TOHO, THE RECOGNIZED OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE IN CHINA. THE NEW POLICY OF RENGO AND NIPPON DAIMPO IN CHINA APPEARS TO BE ONE OF CONCENTRATING THEIR WORK TOWARDS

JAPANESE---10.

THE GATHERING OF NEWS FROM VARIOUS CENTRES IN CHINA FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF THEIR HOME PAPERS. THE WORK OF NEWS DISTRIBUTION IN CHINA TAKES A RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT ROLE.

THE SAME THING, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE SAID ABOUT THE JAPANESE PRESS IN THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES AND THE LEASED TERRITORY OF KWANTUNG, WHERE JAPAN HAS SPECIAL INTERESTS. THE JAPANESE POPULATION IN THAT PART OF CHINA TOTALS MORE THAN 200,000, THE CHINESE POPULATION THERE BEING 390,806. THE JAPANESE-OWNED SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY RUNS FROM CHANCHUN TO DAIREN, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 690.1 MILES. THE SHARE-CAPITAL OF THE RAILWAY NOW REPRESENTS A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 400,000,000 YEN. THE NET PROFIT OF THE RAILWAY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930 IS ESTIMATED TO TOTAL NEARLY 35,000,000 YEN.

AS ~~IS~~ CAN BE EXPECTED, THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY PUBLISHES A DAILY NEWSPAPER IN DAIREN, THE PRINCIPAL PORT OF NORTH CHINA. THE PAPER IN DAIREN, MANSHU NIPPON, HAS A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 30,000 COPIES. IT IS CLEARLY THE LARGEST AND MOST INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE NEWSPAPER IN CHINA. THERE USED TO BE THREE JAPANESE DAILIES IN DAIREN. THEY WERE: MANSHU NIPPON, SHIMPO RYOTO, AND DAIREN SHIMBUN. THE SHIMPO RYOTO WAS OWNED BY PRIVATE

JAPANESE---11.

INTERESTS AND THE ONE EDITORIAL POLICY IT HAD WAS TO MAKE THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY UNCOMFORTABLE. THE PAPER DID IT SO SUCCESSFULLY THAT THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES DECIDED TO BUY THE PAPER AT A HANDSOME PRICE. THE FIGURE IS REPORTED TO BE FROM \$200,000 TO \$300,000.

THE COMPANY THEN BEGAN THE TASK OF FINDING A PROPER MAN TO RUN THE COMBINED DAILY, MANCHU MIRROR. GENERAL TAKAYANAGI WAS APPOINTED GENERAL MANAGER OF THE NEW PAPER. THE SELECTED EXECUTIVE WAS A CLOSE FRIEND OF PREMIER TANAKA AND WAS SENT BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO VLADIVOSTOK TO HEAD THE IMPERIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU THERE IN 1917, THE TIME OF THE ALLIED INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA. JAPAN HAD AN EYE AT THAT MOMENT ON EASTERN SIBERIA, VAST AND THINLY POPULATED AND RICH IN MINERALS. GENERAL TAKAYANAGI DID HIS JOB SO WELL AT VLADIVOSTOK THAT THE JAPANESE EMPEROR HAD TWO OF HIS ROYAL CIGARETTES SENT TO TAKAYANAGI AS A REWARD FOR HIS VALUABLE SERVICES TO THE THRONE. GINE AND WOMEN BEING THE ORDER OF THE DAY AT VLADIVOSTOK, THE GENERAL WAS ALSO A FREQUENTER OF HOUSES OF ILL FAME. ^{a "bon vivante"} FOR ONE MOMENT OF BLISS, ^{Imperial} HE GAVE THE ~~ROYAL~~ CIGARETTES TO A JAPANESE GEISHA GIRL. ^{was bruted abroad and} THIS BROUGHT FORTH A STORM OF PROTEST FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS, ^{so strong that} AND GENERAL TANAKA FOUND IT NECESSARY

JAPANESE---12.

General
TO REMOVE TAKAYANAGI FROM HIS POST, *although* HE WAS ONE OF THE FOREMOST AUTHORITIES ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS IN JAPAN, ~~AND~~ HE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY ENGAGED BY THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY AS ITS HIGH ADVISER.

WITH THE SEIYUKAI PARTY IN POWER, TAKAYANAGI, A FRIEND OF PREMIER TANAKA, WAS LOGICALLY THE MAN FOR THE MANSHU NIPPON POST. ~~MR.~~ MR. CHIRO SATO WAS APPOINTED CHIEF EDITOR OF THE PAPER. THE FALL OF THE TANAKA GOVERNMENT AND THE COMING INTO POWER OF THE MINSEITO PARTY CALLED FOR A REORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY. IN FEBRUARY, 1931, GENERAL TAKAYANAGI RESIGNED. THE FORMER POLICY TO HAVE A PARTY MAN AT THE HEAD OF THE MANSHU NIPPON WAS A SUBJECT OF ADVERSE CRITICISM. FREQUENT CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT GREATLY INCONVENIENCED THE PROGRESS OF THE PAPER IN DAIREN. IT WAS FINALLY DECIDED TO PUT ~~AT THE HEAD OF THE PAPER~~ AN INDEPENDENT JOURNALIST, A MAN WHO KNEW THE PROFESSION AND HAD NO POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS. MR. CHUJIRO MATSUYAMA, FORMER EDITOR OF TOKYO ASABI, WAS BROUGHT TO DAIREN TO EDIT THE PAPER.

WITH THE PURCHASE OF THE SHIMPO KYOTO BY THE MANSHU NIPPON, THERE ~~IS~~ ^{was} ROOM IN DAIREN FOR AN OPPOSITION PAPER. DAIREN SHIMBUN, A PAPER WITH ^aSMALL CIRCULATION AND ALMOST

JAPANESE---13.

NO FINANCIAL BACKING, ^{has} LEAPED INTO PROMINENCE BY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHIMPO PYOTO AS A FAULT-FINDER OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ANOTHER JAPANESE-OWNED PAPER OF IMPORTANCE IN THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES IS A DAILY PUBLISHED IN CHINESE IN LIAOLING (MUKDEN). MR. SHIMYU NAGAJIMA, THE MAN WHO FOUNDED THE FAMOUS SHUN TIEN SHIH PAO IN PEIPING IN 1901, WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE SHEN CHIN SHIH PAO IN LIAOLING IN 1906. IT HAS A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 15,000 COPIES. IN 1925 A CORPORATION WAS FORMED AND MR. TORUSKI SAHARA, A WELL-KNOWN JAPANESE JOURNALIST, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NEW SHEN CHIN SHIH PAO CORPORATION.

THERE ARE THREE OTHER JAPANESE-OWNED NEWSPAPERS IN LIAOLING. THE FENG TIEN HSIN CHEN WAS ORGANIZED IN 1917. IT CLAIMS TO HAVE A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 5,000 COPIES. THE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE PAPER IS MR. YOSHINO SATO. THE OTHER TWO PAPERS HAVE COMPARATIVELY SMALLER CIRCULATION. THE FENG TIEN NICHU NICHU WAS FORMERLY KNOWN AS NAN LANG JIH PAO. THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER TOOK PLACE IN 1926 AND ITS PRESENT MANAGING EDITOR IS MR. JIN TOTANI. THE FENG TIEN MAINICHI SHIBUN WAS FOUNDED IN 1920. THE FOUNDER OF THE PAPER, MR. MOTOKI MATSUMIA, IS NOW DEAD.

JAPANESE---14.

THERE ARE JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS IN TWO OTHER PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY, ANTUNG AND YINKOW. THE PAPER IN ANTUNG IS ^{the} ANTUNG HO SHI PAO. IT WAS FOUNDED IN 1906 AND HAS NOW A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 2,500 COPIES. ITS MANAGING EDITOR IS ATSUSHI KAWAMATA. ASIDE FROM HAVING A WIDE CIRCULATION IN ANTUNG, THE PAPER IS ALSO READ BY A LARGE JAPANESE POPULATION LIVING IN THE Hsingishu District of Korea. MANCHU HO SHI PAO AT YINKOW WAS FOUNDED IN 1908. THE PRESENT HEAD OF THE PAPER IS MR. YOSHIKASHI OGAWA.

IN RECENT YEARS TWO JAPANESE PAPERS APPEARED IN HARBIN. THE HARBIN NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN MADE ITS FIRST APPEARANCE IN THAT CITY IN 1922. THE PAPER, WHICH HAS NOW A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 1,200 COPIES, WAS FOUNDED BY MR. UJI KOTAMA. ITS MANAGING EDITOR IS MR. SHIRO SATO. ABOUT A YEAR LATER MR. KOJIN OGARA FOUNDED THE HARBIN JIHO WHICH NOW HAS A DAILY CIRCULATION OF ABOUT 600 COPIES.

THE JAPANESE PRESS IN PEIPING ^{has} HAVE SEEN BETTER DAYS. THE SHUN TIEN SHIH PAO PUBLISHED IN CHINESE, FOR MANY YEARS WAS THE LEADING DAILY IN THE NORTHERN CAPITAL. THE PAPER WAS FOUNDED IN 1901 BY MR. SHINYU NAGAJIMA WHO LATER ALSO FOUNDED THE SHEN CHIN SHIH PAO

JAPANESE---15.

IN LIAOLING. ITS FEARLESS EXPOSURE OF POLITICAL INTRIGUES THEN GOING ON IN THE PEKING GOVERNMENT AND ITS EXCLUSIVE WAR NEWS BROUGHT SUCH POPULARITY TO THE PAPER THAT IT WAS NEVER EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER JAPANESE NEWSPAPER NOR ANY OF ITS NATIVE COMPETITORS IN THAT CITY. ITS DAILY CIRCULATION REACHED A HIGH MARK OF 12,000 COPIES DURING THE TIME WHEN GENERAL YUAN SHIH-KAI PLANNED TO MAKE HIMSELF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA. THE PAPER EXPRESSED ITS VIGOROUS OPPOSITION TO THE PLOT THROUGH ITS EDITORIAL COLUMNS AND THROUGH THE PUBLICATION OF NEWS DESPATCHES UNFAVOURABLE TO THE CAUSE. THE PAPER HAD SO MUCH INFLUENCE AT THE TIME THAT YUAN SHIH-KAI'S SUPPORTERS WENT SO FAR AS TO GIVE THE PAPER \$50,000 FOR THE PRINTING OF ONE BOGUS COPY OF THE PAPER IN WHICH THE PAPER ENDORSED THE PROPOSAL TO MAKE YUAN THE EMPEROR! THIS BOGUS COPY OF THE PAPER WAS SHOWN TO YUAN SHIH-KAI WHO WAS THUS CONVINCED THAT HIS AMBITIOUS MOVE HAD THE SUPPORT OF THE WHOLE NATION.

THE NORTH CHINA STANDARD WAS ANOTHER JAPANESE ORGAN IN PEIPING. THIS PAPER, PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH, WAS STARTED TO AIR THE JAPANESE VIEWS ON DOINGS IN CHINA AND TO FORCE, IF POSSIBLE, THE AMERICAN-OWNED PEKING LEADER OUT OF BUSINESS. THE TWO PAPERS FOUGHT LIKE CATS AND DOGS. A CUT-THROAT COMPETITION BEGAN FOR

JAPANESE---16.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS. THE NORTH CHINA STANDARD WITH ITS ANTI-CHINESE VIEWS SOON GAINED IMMENSE POPULARITY IN THE SO-CALLED LEGATION QUARTER AND AMONG THE FOREIGN "DIE-HARD" BUSINESS MEN. MR. GROVER CLARK, EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN PAPER, AND MR. GORMAN, EDITOR OF THE JAPANESE ORGAN, FILLED THEIR RESPECTIVE FRONT PAGES WITH VIGOROUS EDITORIALS FOR DAYS FOLLOWING THE NOTORIOUS TSINAN INCIDENT IN MAY, 1928. THE FORMER ARGUED THAT THE JAPANESE TROOPS HAD NO BUSINESS TO GO TO SHANTUNG AND THE LATTER DID HIS LEVEL BEST TO JUSTIFY THE JAPANESE BOMBARDMENT.

BOTH THE SHUN TIEN SHIN PAO AND THE NORTH CHINA STANDARD DISAPPEARED FROM THE PEIPING NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY SHORTLY AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF THE PEKING GOVERNMENT. THEY HAD ENDLESS TROUBLES WITH THE LOCAL KUOMINTANG AUTHORITIES. ONCE THE PAPERS WERE BOYCOTTED BY CHINESE NEWS BOYS. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT NANKING MADE PEIPING PRACTICALLY A DEAD CITY. THE OLD CAPITAL WAS HIT BY A SERIOUS BUSINESS DEPRESSION. THE JAPANESE INTERESTS CONCERNED DECIDED TO DISCONTINUE THE PUBLICATION OF THE TWO PAPERS. THIS LEFT ONLY TWO VERY UNIMPORTANT JAPANESE DAILIES IN PEIPING. ONE IS ^{the} PEKING SHIMBUN ORGANIZED IN 1923, WHICH HAS A DAILY CIRCULATION OF FROM 400 TO

JAPANESE---17.

500 COPIES. THE PAPER USED TO BE SUBSIDIZED BY THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY. THIS SUBSIDY HAS HOWEVER, BEEN DISCONTINUED SINCE THE REMOVAL OF THE POLITICAL CENTRE FROM PEIPING TO NANKING. ITS FORMER CHIEF EDITOR, MR. SATOMI, IS NOW IN NANKING ACTING AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY. HIS SUCCESSOR IS MR. D. SAKAMOTO. THE OTHER PAPER IS HSIN SHINA WHICH WAS FOUNDED IN 1913 AND WHICH NOW HAS A DAILY CIRCULATION OF ABOUT 200 COPIES. ITS MANAGING EDITOR IS MR. MANGICHI ONDO.

THE HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE PRESS IN SHANGHAI DATES BACK TO THE TIME OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. BY ALLYING HERSELF WITH ENGLAND, IN 1902, WITH THE DECLARED OBJECT OF PRESERVING AGAINST RUSSIA THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA, JAPAN CHOSE WAR WITH RUSSIA. THE FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR CAME ON FEBRUARY 9, 1903. IT WAS FELT AT THE TIME IN JAPAN THAT JAPAN MUST HAVE SOME CHANNEL OF EXPRESSING ITS VIEWS FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS IN CHINA. MR. TORUSKI SAHARA, WHO HAD MANY FRIENDS IN FOREIGN CIRCLES, BACKED BY POWERFUL FINANCIAL INTERESTS IN JAPAN ACQUIRED A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE SHANGHAI MERCURY, A BRITISH EVENING NEWSPAPER IN SHANGHAI. THIS PAPER WAS PURCHASED IN 1931 BY THE SHANGHAI EVENING POST.

JAPANESE---18.

THE OLDEST JAPANESE DAILY IN SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI NIPPON, WAS FOUNDED IN 1905 BY MR. SABURO IDE WHO WAS TWICE ELECTED MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE DIET AND WHO LIVED IN CHINA FOR MORE THAN FORTY-THREE YEARS. THIS PAPER WAS PURCHASED BY MR. H. HATA IN DECEMBER, 1929. MR. HATA WAS A GRADUATE OF THE FAMOUS JAPANESE TUNG LEN ACADEMY IN SHANGHAI. HE WAS ONCE CONNECTED WITH THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE SHUN TIEN SHIH PAO AT PEIPING AND FOUNDED THE ORIGINAL TOHO NEWS AGENCY IN 1914. FOLLOWING THE REORGANIZATION OF TOHO, MR. HATA WAS APPOINTED SHANGHAI MANAGER OF THIS POWERFUL NEWS AGENCY. WHEN TOHO WAS TAKEN OVER BY KENGO ON JULY 31, 1929, MR. HATA RESIGNED AND DEVOTED HIS ENTIRE TIME TO SHANGHAI NIPPON. MR. SABURO IDE ORIGINALLY DEMANDED \$100,000 FOR HIS PAPER, BUT THE PRICE WAS FINALLY FIXED AT \$45,000. THE PAPER HAS A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES. THIS FIGURE IS ALREADY REMARKABLE CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT THERE ARE ONLY 30,000 JAPANESE NATIONALS IN THAT PORT.

THERE ARE TWO OTHER JAPANESE DAILIES IN SHANGHAI. THE SHANGHAI MAINICHI WAS FOUNDED IN 1912. THE PRESIDENT OF THE PAPER IS MR. FUKUMACHI SAKUJIRO. MR. KANDO MIYAJI IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE OTHER PAPER, SHANGHAI NICHU NICHU, WHICH WAS FOUNDED IN 1914. WHILE THE JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS AT SHANGHAI DEPENDED MAINLY ON LOCAL SUPPORT,

JAPANESE---19.

THERE IS A GROWING TENDENCY OF THESE PAPERS SPECIALIZING IN COMMERCIAL NEWS. THE IDEA IS TO INCREASE THEIR CIRCULATION IN JAPAN. THEY HAVE NO SPECIAL STAFF CORRESPONDENTS AT VARIOUS PLACES IN CHINA. THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCIES, RENGO AND NIPPON DUNDO, SUPPLY THEM WITH POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT IF MORE SPACE IS DEVOTED TO REVIEWS OF COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS IN CHINA, THE PAPERS WILL PROVE TO BE VERY ATTRACTIVE TO THE JAPANESE BUSINESS MEN IN NAGASAKI, OSAKA AND OTHER IMPORTANT PORTS WHERE THEY PAY GREAT ATTENTION TO COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

WITH A JAPANESE POPULATION OF ONLY 2,000 AT HANKOW, A JAPANESE DAILY THERE CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO HAVE VERY LARGE CIRCULATION. THE HANKOW JIPPO WAS FOUNDED BACK IN THE DAYS OF THE MINGHAI DYNASTY, 1907. IT HAD A CIRCULATION OF 1,000 COPIES. NOT ONLY THE PAPER WAS READ AT HANKOW, IT ALSO HAD SUBSCRIBERS IN CHANGSHA, HUNAN; CHUNGKING, SZECHUEN; ICHANG, KUPER; AND OTHER PLACES UP RIVER. THE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE PAPER, MR. KOSHIJIRO OKA, DIED TWO YEARS AGO, AND THE PAPER DISAPPEARED WITH HIM.

NOW THERE IS ONLY ONE JAPANESE DAILY IN HANKOW, ^{the} HANKOW NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN. IT WAS FOUNDED IN 1918. THE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE PAPER IS MR. GORO UZNOMIA, AND ITS DAILY

JAPANESE---20.

CIRCULATION RANGES FROM 400 TO 1,000 COPIES.

THERE ARE TWO DISTINCT GROUPS AMONG THE JAPANESE NATIONALS IN TIENTSIN. ^{These are} ~~THIS IS~~ ENTIRELY LOCAL IN CHARACTER AND ^{have} ~~HAS~~ NO RELATIONSHIP WITH ~~THE~~ POLITICAL ISSUES IN JAPAN. ONE GROUP CONSISTS OF PERSONS WHO HAVE THEIR OWN BUSINESS INTERESTS IN TIENTSIN, WHEREAS THE MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSING GROUP ARE PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN SENT TO TIENTSIN FROM JAPAN TO REPRESENT SOME FIRMS BACK HOME. THE LOGICAL OUTCOME ~~OF THIS~~ IS THAT THERE ARE TWO JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS IN TIENTSIN. THE KEISEI NICHU NICHU WAS FOUNDED IN 1918 AND HAS A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 1,200 COPIES. ITS MANAGING EDITOR IS MR. TERUDA HOSOKAWA. THERE USED TO BE TWO JAPANESE DAILIES IN TIENTSIN KNOWN AS HOKUHEI JIHU AND KITAHUHEI NICHU NICHU. IN 1910, THESE TWO DAILIES WERE COMBINED TO FORM THE TIENTSIN NIPPON. THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE PAPER, MR. HIROSHI NISHIMURA, DIED TWO YEARS AGO, AND MR. KISHI OHINO SUCCEEDED HIM.

THE GREAT WAR OF 1914 GAVE JAPAN AN OPPORTUNITY TO TIGHTEN ITS HOLD ON SHANTUNG. AS THE ALLY OF ENGLAND, JAPAN ON AUGUST 15, 1914, GAVE "ADVICE" TO GERMANY TO WITHDRAW ALL GERMAN WARSHIPS FROM THE FAR EAST AND TO DELIVER THE KIAOCHOW BAY LEASED TERRITORY TO JAPAN. RECEIVING NO REPLY, JAPAN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY ON

JAPANESE---21.

AUGUST 25 AND PROCEEDED TO CAPTURE THE GERMAN TERRITORY.

SHORTLY AFTER THE ~~CO~~^C OCCUPATION OF TSINGTAO BY JAPANESE FORCES, THE TSINGTAO SHIMPO CAME INTO EXISTENCE. THE FOUNDER OF THE PAPER WAS MR. TAMANA KITO. ITS PRESENT MANAGING EDITOR IS MR. CHETSEWO KOTANI. THE DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE SHIMPO IS ABOUT 2,000 COPIES. IN TSINAN, THE SHANTUNG JIPAO WAS FOUNDED IN 1919 BY MR. ITARO OKA. IT NOW HAS A BRANCH OFFICE IN TSINGTAO AND PUTS OUT A SPECIAL DAILY TSINGTAO EDITION OF ABOUT TWO PAGES.

ONE OF THE OLDEST EXISTING JAPANESE DAILIES IN CHINA IS THE MIN PAO, PUBLISHED IN FOCHOW, FUKIEN PROVINCE. THE FOUNDER OF THE PAPER, MR. HYO MAYADA, IS NOW DEAD. THE PAPER WAS FOUNDED IN 1897. THE REGULAR EDITION OF THE PAPER IS IN CHINESE, BUT IT CARRIES A TWO-PAGE JAPANESE SUPPLEMENT. DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT FOCHOW WERE HIGHLY DISPLEASED WITH THE ANTI-CHINESE ATTITUDE OF THE PAPER.

THERE IS ONE JAPANESE DAILY IN CANTON, ⁶⁵CANTON NIPPO. ITS CIRCULATION IS SMALL AND ⁴OCCUPIES A VERY UNIMPORTANT PLACE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THAT PORT.

PUBLISHERS OF JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE HAVING SERIOUS APPREHENSIONS AS TO THE FUTURE OF THEIR ENTERPRISES IN CHINA. IN THE PAST, THEY RECEIVED

JAPANESE---22.

SUPPORT FROM THE POWERFUL SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHER BIG JAPANESE BUSINESS FIRMS IN CHINA LIKE *the* YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, NISSHIN KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA, ETC. WHEN *the* SHANGHAI CHINESE WAS FIRST ORGANIZED, IT RECEIVED FROM \$20,000 TO \$50,000 FROM THE JAPANESE STOCK EXCHANGE AT SHANGHAI. SINCE THE SERIOUS ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN JAPAN IN 1929 AND THE DEMORALIZATION OF CHINA'S IMPORT TRADE IN 1930 DUE TO THE FALL OF SILVER CURRENCY TO UNPRECEDENTED LOW LEVELS, THE VARIOUS FIRMS FOUND IT NECESSARY TO CUT DOWN THEIR ADVERTISING BUDGETS. MOST OF THE JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS IN CHINA WILL BE UNABLE TO GO ON UNLESS BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN JAPAN AND IN THIS COUNTRY BEGIN TO SHOW SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE NEWS AGENCIES IN CHINA DATES BACK TO THE TIME OF THE GREAT WAR. MR. GENICHIRO TATAI, A PROMINENT JOURNALIST IN JAPAN, WENT TO THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE AND WAS GREATLY IMPRESSED BY THE WORK OF REUTERS OF ENGLAND AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF AMERICA. WHEN HE RETURNED TO TOKYO HE DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE. IT WAS MR. TATAI'S IDEA THAT JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH CHINA WERE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, AND IN ORDER TO AIR TOKYO'S VIEWS IN CHINA, IT WAS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH A

JAPANESE---23.

SPECIAL NEWS AGENCY IN CHINA FOR THAT PURPOSE. HIS SUGGESTIONS MET THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT LEADERS. IN 1920 MR. TATAI WAS ASKED TO COME TO CHINA TO ORGANIZE THE PROPOSED NEWS AGENCY.

THERE WAS A JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY AT THAT TIME IN SHANGHAI WHICH WAS FOUNDED BY MR. H. HATA IN 1914. IT HAD BRANCH OFFICES AT PEIPING, CANTON, HANKOW AND LIAO-LING (MUKDEN). AFTER A SERIES OF CONFERENCES BETWEEN MR. TATAI AND MR. HATA, A REORGANIZATION OF THE OLD AGENCY WAS EFFECTED AND THE NEW TOHO NEWS AGENCY CAME INTO EXISTENCE. BEING THE OFFICIAL ORGAN IN CHINA OF THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, IT RECEIVED A REGULAR SUBSIDY FROM TOKYO. ITS NEWS SERVICES WERE SOLD TO THE NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN AT 400 YEN A MONTH. THE AMOUNT OF SUBSIDY FROM THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, HOWEVER, LATER STEADILY DECREASED UNTIL THE CONTINUANCE OF THE ENTERPRISE WAS FOUND TO BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE. IN 1926, TOHO COMBINED WITH KOKUSHA AND FORMED ANOTHER NEWS AGENCY WHICH IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS RENGO. THE FULL TITLE OF THE ORGANIZATION IS NIPPON SHIMBUN RENGO-SHA. BY REASON OF ITS CONTRACT WITH REUTERS, RENGO WAS UNABLE TO DISTRIBUTE NEWS IN CHINA, SO THE NEW ORGANIZATION CONTINUED TO ISSUE ITS NEWS SERVICES IN CHINA UNDER THE NAME OF TOHO. THE REVISION OF THE CONTRACT BETWEEN REUTERS AND

JAPANESE---24.

RENGO IN 1929 MADE THE USE OF TORO'S NAME IN CHINA UNNECESSARY, AND ON JULY 31, 1929, THE NAME OF TORO WAS DEFINITELY DROPPED AND RENG0 OFFICIALLY MADE ITS FIRST APPEARANCE IN CHINA.

RENGO, OR ITS PARENT ORGANIZATION KOKUSAI, WAS THE FIRST JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY TO HANDLE INTERNATIONAL PUBLICITY.

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS AGO, MR. JAMES RUSSELL KENNEDY WHO WAS AT THE TIME REUTERS' TOKYO CORRESPONDENT *Associated Press Tokyo correspondent* SUGGESTED TO ~~THE~~ JAPANESE LEADERS THE IDEA OF FORMING A NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY IN JAPAN FOR THE HANDLING OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLICITY. FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, HOWEVER, NO MATERIAL PROGRESS WAS MADE. THE PROPOSAL LATER RECEIVED THE ATTENTION OF PRINCE ITO, PRINCE KATS^uARA AND COUNT SHIBUZAWA. PRINCE ITO WAS THE MOST INFLUENTIAL POLITICAL LEADER OF HIS TIME AND COUNT SHIBUZAWA HAD GREAT INFLUENCE IN JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CIRCLES. IN 1913, DEFINITE PROGRESS WAS MADE AND A YEAR LATER ~~THE~~ KOKUSAI WAS ORGANIZED. IN THE EARLY YEARS JAPAN HAD NO EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER MEN WHO COULD HANDLE EFFICIENTLY SUCH A NEWS AGENCY, SO MR. KENNEDY WAS MADE ITS MANAGING EDITOR. HISTORY HAS SHOWN THAT APT PUPILS THE JAPANESE HAVE PROVED IN THIS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES. IN 1872, A NUMBER OF AUSTRIAN OFFICERS WERE UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN TO TRAIN

JAPANESE---25.

THEIR CITIZENS IN THE ART OF WARFARE, A TASK WHICH THEY SO SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT THAT, WITHIN A VERY BRIEF TIME, THEIR SERVICES WERE ENTIRELY DISPENSED WITH. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE JAPANESE NAVY WAS LARGELY ENTRUSTED TO BRITISH OFFICERS, BUT THEIR SERVICES WERE ALSO FOUND TO BE NO LONGER NECESSARY AFTER A FEW YEARS. AS CAN BE EXPECTED, THE MANAGEMENT OF KOKUSAI SOON PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF ABLE NATIVE JOURNALISTS. THE AGENCY HAD NO SPECIAL BUREAU OF ITS OWN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. A CONTRACT WAS CONCLUDED BETWEEN KOKUSAI AND CENTERS WHEREBY CENTERS NEWS DESPATCHES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED IN JAPAN THROUGH KOKUSAI.

IN 1926 KOKUSAI COULDED WITH TONO, AND THE OFF SPRING OF THIS COMBINATION WAS RENGO WHICH WAS ORGANIZED MORE OR LESS AFTER THE MODEL OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF AMERICA, BEING A COMBINATION OF A GROUP OF LARGE NEWS-PAPERS IN JAPAN. THIS GROUP INCLUDES SUCH PAPERS LIKE KOCHI SHIMBUN, TOKYO NIKKEI NIKKEI, TOKYO ASAHI, SEIWA SHIMBU SHIMBU, OSAKA LA NIKKEI, OSAKA ASAHI, JIJU, OTARU SHIMBUN, KOBE YOMIURI, KOCHI SHIMBUN, SANYO SHIMBU, KINSHIN NIKKEI, AND SHIMIZU NIKKEI. THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION IS MR. UYKISHI IWANAGA. EACH MEMBER PAPER PAYS 2,000 YEN MONTHLY FOR THE RENGO NEWS SERVICES. THE COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE AGENCY AT OSAKA

JAPANESE---26.

HAS AN ANNUAL INCOME OF ABOUT 500,000 YEN. THE REVENUES OF THE ORGANIZATION ARE NOT BELIEVED TO BE SUFFICIENT TO MEET ITS EXPENSES. IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT IT RECEIVES SOME FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE. ASIDE FROM HAVING SPECIAL BUREAUX IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF JAPAN, IT HAS STAFF CORRESPONDENTS AT LONDON, BERLIN, NEW YORK, PARIS, GENEVA, VANCOUVER, HONOLULU, MANILA, ETC.

IN CHINA IT HAS BRANCH OFFICES AT DAIPIEN, LIAOLING (FUKDEN), CHANCHUN, HARBIN, PEIPING, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, NANKING, HANKOW, TSINGTAO AND TSINAN. MANCHOUKI, FOOCHOW, ANSHAN, HONGKONG AND CANTON ARE PLACES WHERE IT HAS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE FOLLOWING RECORD OF THE NUMBER OF MESSAGES RECEIVED BY TOKYO HEAD OFFICE OF HENCO FROM ITS VARIOUS FOREIGN BUREAUX IN AUGUST, 1930, MAY PROVE INTERESTING:

FROM EUROPE TO JAPAN	115 MESSAGES 6,015 WORDS
TO CHINA (FROM VARIOUS CITIES IN CHINA)	121 MESSAGES 10,755 WORDS
FROM NANKING	10 MESSAGES 1,591 WORDS
FROM PEIPING	66 MESSAGES 2,137 WORDS
FROM TSINAN	5 MESSAGES 240 WORDS

JAPANESE---27.

FROM TIENTSIN	9 MESSAGES 224 WORDS
FROM HANKOW	77 MESSAGES 2,822 WORDS
FROM KIUKIANG	1 MESSAGE 3 WORDS
FROM TSINGTAO	5 MESSAGES 179 WORDS
FROM CANTON	1 MESSAGE 24 WORDS

ORDINARILY MORE NUMBER OF MESSAGES ARE SENT FROM HANKING AND SHANGHAI THAN FROM ANY OTHER CITY IN CHINA. THE UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER OF MESSAGES SENT FROM HANKOW IN AUGUST, 1950, WAS DUE TO THE COMMUNIST UPRISINGS IN HUNAN AND HUBEI PROVINCES. THE YEN-FENG REBELLION MIGHT BE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE VOLUME OF NEWS MATTERS COMING OUT FROM PEIPING LAST AUGUST.

IN FEBRUARY, 1951, THE SHANGHAI BUREAU OF RENGO SENT MORE THAN 150 MESSAGES TO TOKYO, ABOUT 1,000 WORDS. SHANGHAI SENT ABOUT FIVE MESSAGES DAILY TO ITS HEAD OFFICE IN JAPAN. THIS FIGURE INCLUDED SOME OF THE MESSAGES SENT BY ITS HANKING BUREAU. FREQUENTLY THE HANKING CORRESPONDENT SENDS HIS MESSAGES TO SHANGHAI BY LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE AND THESE ARE FORWARDED TO JAPAN FROM SHANGHAI. THE CABLE RATE FOR PRESS MESSAGES BETWEEN

JAPANESE---28.

SHANGHAI AND JAPAN IS ABOUT 8 CENTS GOLD PER WORD, AND 30 CENTS GOLD PER WORD FOR ORDINARY MESSAGES. THE SHANGHAI BUREAU OF RENGO IS ITS LARGEST BUREAU IN CHINA. IT COSTS THE ORGANIZATION FOR \$4,000 TO \$5,000 TO MAINTAIN ITS SHANGHAI OFFICE WHILE THE EXPENSES AT THE OTHER BUREAUX TOTAL ABOUT \$1,500 EACH PER MONTH. THE REGULAR RENGO NEWS SERVICES CAN BE HAD AT SHANGHAI FOR \$70 A MONTH, AND ITS CHINESE SERVICE FOR \$20.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO OUTSTANDING JAPANESE NEWS AGENCIES IN CHINA. ONE IS RENGO AND THE OTHER IS NIPPON DENPO. THE LATTER'S FULL TITLE IS NIPPON DENPO TSUSHIN, OR TELEGRAPH NEWS AGENCY. THE ORGANIZATION WAS FOUNDED IN 1900 BY MR. HOSHINO MITSUNAGA. TO BE EXACT, THE ORGANIZATION DID NOT START OUT AS A NEWS AGENCY. FOR SOMETIME, IT ACTED AS AN ADVERTISING AGENCY. LATER ON IT ENTERED THE NEWS AGENCY FIELD. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. MITSUNAGA, A MAN OF GREAT VISION AND ENERGY, THE ORGANIZATION GREW. IT COLLECTS DOMESTIC NEWS THROUGH A COUNTRY-WIDE SERVICE WITH CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL LEADING TOWNS. CONNECTIONS HAVE ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES, LIKE THE UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA, AND IT NOW HANDLES INTERNATIONAL CABLE REPORTS.

JAPANESE---29.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF NIPPON DENPO IN CHINA WAS IN 1919. WITHIN A FEW YEARS, BRANCH OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN DAIREN, LIAOLING (LUKDEN), PEIPING, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, AND SHANGHAI. IT HAS SPECIAL STAFF CORRESPONDENTS IN NANKING, TSINGTAO, CANTON, TSINAN, CHUNKING, AND HARBIN. THE REGULAR NEWS AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES OF NIPPON DENPO CAN BE HAD AT DAIREN, LIAOLING, PEIPING, HANKOW, TIENTSIN AND SHANGHAI. THERE IS A REPORT RECENTLY THAT IT PLANS TO ESTABLISH TWO MORE BRANCH OFFICES IN CHINA AND TO DISTRIBUTE ITS NEWS SERVICE IN NANKING. IF THE LAST MENTIONED PROJECT IS SUCCESSFUL, NIPPON DENPO WILL BE THE FIRST FOREIGN NEWS AGENCY TO DISTRIBUTE ITS NEWS SERVICE IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL. ALTHOUGH REUTERS, RENGO, AND UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA ALSO HAVE REPRESENTATIVES IN NANKING, THEY DO NOT DISTRIBUTE THEIR NEWS SERVICES THERE. SOMETIME AGO, THE CENTRAL DAILY NEWS, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, MADE OVERTURES TO REUTERS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING REUTERS NEWS SERVICE IN NANKING, AND ABOUT A YEAR AGO, THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL KUOMINTANG, ALSO NEGOTIATED FOR THE RIGHT TO DISTRIBUTE REUTERS NEWS IN THE CAPITAL. BOTH THESE PROJECTS WERE, HOWEVER, UNSUCCESSFUL.

*which has since been taken
up by the Japanese government.*

JAPANESE---30.

A COMMERCIAL NEWS AGENCY HAS TO SELL ITS NEWS IN ORDER TO EXIST. ASIDE FROM RECEIVING A POWERFUL FINANCIAL BACKING FROM THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN, RINGO BEING THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN, CAN ALWAYS COUNT ON THE GOVERNMENT FOR SUPPORT IF SUCH IS NECESSARY. THE POSITION OF NIPPON DENPO IS DIFFERENT. A "SCOOP" BY ITS COMPETING NEWS AGENCIES ~~will~~^{may} BE DISASTROUS. THE NATURAL OUTCOME OF THIS IS THAT NIPPON DENPO IS APT TO BE SENSATIONAL IN ITS NEWS REPORTS. FREQUENTLY THIS POLICY IS MISINTERPRETED IN CHINESE OFFICIAL CIRCLES. THIS AGENCY IS CHARACTERIZED IN CHINA AS BEING ANTI-BANKING.

THE TACTICS ADOPTED BY NIPPON DENPO ~~is~~^{are} NOT ~~THE~~ NEW. MANY NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA HAVE DONE THE SAME THING. THE NEW YORK WORLD IN ITS EARLY DAYS WAS NOT READ BY THE BEST TYPE OF THE NEW YORK POPULATION. BUT WITH THE RAPID GROWTH OF ITS CIRCULATION AND HAVING SECURED THE POSITION AS ONE OF NEW YORK'S LEADING DAILIES, A CHANGE IN ITS EDITORIAL POLICY WAS GRADUALLY EFFECTED. IT ~~was~~^{is} NO LONGER A SENSATIONAL SHEET. OTHER PAPERS LIKE NEW YORK AMERICAN DAILY NEWS, EVENING GRAPHIC AND DAILY MIRROR FILLED THE VACANCY LEFT BY THE OLD WORLD, *now a Cos. Def*

JAPANESE---31.

THE MAJORITY OF THE NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN DEPEND ON RENGO AND NIPPON DENPO FOR THEIR CHINESE NEWS. IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN SPECIAL BUREAUX IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF CHINA. SOME OF THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS IN TOKYO AND OSAKA, HOWEVER, HAVE THEIR OWN STAFF CORRESPONDENTS IN VARIOUS POLITICAL CENTRES IN THIS COUNTRY. PAPERS LIKE OSAKA ASAHI, OSAKA MAINICHI, AND JIJU ARE REPRESENTED AT NANKING, SHANGHAI, PEIPING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW AND LIAOLING (LUKDEN).

ONE CAN WITNESS AT NANKING A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF THE ENERGETIC MANNER IN WHICH THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS COVER NEWS EVENTS IN CHINA. THEN MR. SHICHIYARO YADA, FORMER JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI, CAME TO NANKING IN 1928 TO DISCUSS WITH DR. C. T. T'ANG, CHINESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, VARIOUS OUTSTANDING SINO-JAPANESE ISSUES---LIKE THE TSINAN INCIDENT, NANKING AND HANKOW INCIDENTS, SINO-JAPANESE TARIFF AGREEMENT, AND OTHER---THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS FLOODED THE NANKING TELEGRAPH, RADIO AND TELEPHONE OFFICES WITH MESSAGES ABOUT THE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO DIPLOMATS. THEY BOOKED UP ALL THE LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND NANKING FROM 9 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO MIDNIGHT AT URGENT RATE. THE CHARGE WAS ABOUT ^a DOLLAR ^{Three} A MINUTE.

JAPANESE---32.

EVERY MOVEMENT OF MR. YADA AND EVERY GOSSIP ABOUT THEIR CONVERSATIONS WERE REPORTED TO NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN.

IN THE DAYS OF THE OLD PEKING GOVERNMENT, WHENEVER ANY INTERVIEWS WERE GRANTED TO NEWSPAPER MEN BY GOVERNMENT LEADERS, THERE WERE ALWAYS INTERPRETERS AT THE INTERVIEWS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS. VERY OFTEN THE CHINESE OFFICIALS WOULD REFUSE TO RECEIVE A NATIVE NEWSPAPERMAN, BUT WOULD SEE A JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT. BUT NOT SO IN NANKING. IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR A JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT TO GO AROUND NANKING FOR NEWS. NOT MANY OF THEM CAN SPEAK CHINESE FLUENTLY AND THERE ARE NO JAPANESE ADVISERS IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO GIVE THEM 'TIPS' ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS. IN FACT, NEARLY EVERY ONE OF THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL ENGAGES CERTAIN CHINESE REPORTERS TO KEEP THEM INFORMED OF THE LATEST DOINGS IN THE GOVERNMENT. SINCE THE TYPE OF CHINESE NEWSPAPER MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO PERFORM SUCH WORK IS NOT NECESSARILY OF THE BEST, THE NEWS OBTAINED BY THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS ABOUT POLITICAL DOINGS IN CHINA ARE SOMETIMES INACCURATE OR MUTILATED.

HERE IS A CLASSICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE SITUATION. THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ON DECEMBER 29, 1930, PROMULGATED

JAPANESE---33.

THE NEW IMPORT TARIFF SCHEDULE. MONTHS BEFORE IT WAS PROMULGATED, EVERY CHINESE AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER MAN IN NANKING TRIED EVERY MEANS TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE NEW SCHEDULE. THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN, WHICH HANDLED THE MATTER, REFUSED TO GIVE OUT ANY INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT. BUSINESS FIRMS IN JAPAN WERE ESPECIALLY ANXIOUS TO HAVE SOME ADVANCE INFORMATION ABOUT THE NEW IMPORT DUTIES, FOR THEY WOULD BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY ANY SWEEPING INCREASE. SOME JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT IN THE CAPITAL BOUGHT A ROGUS COPY OF THE SCHEDULE AT A PRICE OF 1500. IMAGINE HIS DISAPPOINTMENT WHEN HE DISCOVERED ON DECEMBER 29, WHEN THE FULL SCHEDULE WAS OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, THAT THE COPY HE HAD WAS MERELY THE FIRST DRAFT PREPARED BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE! THE RATES HAD BEEN CHANGED CONSIDERABLY BY THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN.

ANOTHER DRAW BACK THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS HAVE IN THEIR WORK IS THAT BEFORE THEY CAN SETTLE DOWN AT ONE PLACE, THEY ARE SENT BY THEIR HOME OFFICES TO SOME OTHER CITY WHERE THEY HAVE TO START ALL OVER AGAIN. THE OSAKA ASAHI CHANGED THEIR CORRESPONDENT IN NANKING THREE TIMES IN THAT MANY YEARS, AND ~~THE~~ RENGO TWICE.

JAPANESE---34.

IT IS DIFFICULT ENOUGH TO FAMILIARIZE ONESELF WITH *one's*
~~HIS~~ SURROUNDINGS, ESPECIALLY IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.
JUST WHEN *a Japanese correspondent* ~~one~~ BEGINS TO HAVE FRIENDS AND TO ESTABLISH
CONNECTIONS, SO THAT HE CAN MOVE AROUND THE PLACE A
LITTLE, HE IS SENT TO A NEW PLACE. NOT ONLY ~~is it~~ *is* HARD
ON THE MAN WHO IS LEAVING. IT IS EQUALLY HARD ON THE
MAN WHO IS COMING IN TO TAKE ~~THE FORMER'S~~ *his* PLACE.

EDITORS OF JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS IN CHINA AND
CORRESPONDENTS HERE REPRESENTING NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN
HAVE IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES ON THEIR SHOULDERS.
THE PART THEY PLAY IN THE BRINGING ABOUT OF A CLOSER
FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS CAN BE MORE EFFEC-
TIVE THAN THAT *played by* ~~of~~ THE DIPLOMATS. IT MUST BE REMEMBERED
THAT THE JAPANESE NEWSPAPER MEN IN CHINA ARE HERE TO
RECORD FOR THE JAPANESE PUBLIC AND TO INTERPRET TO THE
JAPANESE PUBLIC THAT WHICH IS GOING ON IN THIS COUNTRY.
BARON GHIDEHARA HAS REPEATEDLY DECLARED IN HIS DIS-
CUSSIONS ON SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS:

THERE IS NO OTHER COURSE OPEN TO THE TWO NATIONS
THAN TO PURSUE THE PATH OF MUTUAL ACCORD AND CO-
OPERATION IN ALL THEIR RELATIONS, POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC. THEIR REAL AND LASTING INTERESTS, WHICH
IN NO WAY CONFLICT BUT HAVE MUCH IN COMMON, WITH
EACH OTHER, OUGHT TO BE A SUFFICIENT ASSURANCE OF
THEIR GROWING RAPPROCHEMENT.

JAPANESE TRADE IN CHINA HAS SUFFERED AT DIFFERENT TIMES FOR POLITICAL REASONS. JAPANESE GOODS WERE BOYCOTTED HERE IN 1915, 1919, AND FROM 1919 TO 1922. THE MOST RECENT ANTI-JAPANESE TROUBLES WERE OVER THE TSINAN INCIDENT. THIS IMPEDIMENT TO SINO-JAPANESE TRADE HAS, HOWEVER, GRADUALLY DISAPPEARED. JAPANESE TRADE IS ON THE ASCENDANT AND JAPANESE GOODS HAVE AN ADVANTAGE OVER SIMILAR EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PRODUCTS BECAUSE OF PROXIMITY TO THE ^{China} MARKET.

AS ALL GOOD JOURNALISTS ARE PERSUADERS OF THE WORLD, IN THE LANGUAGE OF THOMAS CARLYLE, THE JAPANESE PRESS IN CHINA ^{is} ~~was~~ EXPECTED TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE TASK OF REMOVING ALL OBSTACLES TO A CLOSER SINO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING AND ^{to the} ~~the~~ CEMENTING ^{of} A LASTING SINO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

June 25, 1930.

REPORT ON JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI

Sir,

The Shanghai Nippo, No. 3 Barchet Road, the oldest Japanese newspaper in Shanghai, was established 26 years ago. It is the official organ of the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai and publishes all its notifications. All business advertisements, announcements and notices, to be legal, must appear in this paper. For its service to the Japanese Consulate, the Nippo is given a subsidy the amount of which cannot be ascertained.

The present value of the paper is estimated at \$70,000 000. It has a circulation of 2,000 local and 1,000 outports.

The Nippo has no definite policy beyond the general one of promoting Japanese interests and commerce in China. It has no connection with any of the political parties in Japan.

The founder of the Nippo was Mr. S. Ide, a member of the House of Representatives of Japan who owned the paper until November, 1929, when he sold his interests to Mr. H. Hata (Address: No. 619 Dixwell Road). Mr. Hata was formerly connected with the Toho News Agency of which he was the founder. During the Great War, Mr. Hata succeeded in securing a controlling interest in the "Shanghai Times", an interest which he still holds. Three years ago, when the Associated Press of Japan (a news distribution service like that of Reuter's or the Associated Press of America) was established, the Toho News Agency was merged with the larger institution. The Nippo is the only Japanese paper in China which is a member of the Associated Press of Japan.

The paper publishes two editions daily; one in the morning and one in the evening.

The officials of the company are:-

Mr. H. Hata, President and Proprietor.
Mr. T. Akaboshi, Chief Editor.
Mr. S. Okunomiya, Manager.

There are seven reporters and 47 Chinese compositors and printers.

Although it was established only 11 years ago, the Shanghai Mainichi is the largest Japanese paper in China, excluding Manchuria. Its circulation is 7,000 local and 1,000 outports, and among its subscribers are 1,000 Chinese mostly of the official and student class.

The present value of the Mainichi is estimated at \$70,000. The policy of the paper is to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and for this reason it is widely read by Chinese when disputes arise between China and Japan. It is the only Japanese paper in Shanghai which is a member of the Japanese Press Association. It is not connected with any of the Japanese political parties.

The paper publishes two editions daily; one in the morning and one in the evening.

The officers of the paper are:-

Mr. S. Fukamachi, Managing Director, Chief Editor, and Proprietor.

Mr. S. Matsui, Manager.

There are also 20 Japanese reporters, photographers, etc. and 100 Chinese compositors and printers.
Address: No. 77 Woosung Road.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

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The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi was established 17 years ago and is the second oldest Japanese newspaper in Shanghai. It has a circulation of 5,000 local and 2,000 outports. The present value of the paper is estimated at Yls. 100,000. The paper has no political leanings and is impartial. It is a strong advocate for the advancement of Japanese trade in China.

The officials of the paper are:-

Mr. K. Miyaji, Managing Director and proprietor.

Mr. G. Ishikawa, Manager.

Mr. K. Tomonaga, Editor.

There are also four Japanese reporters and 40 Chinese compositors and printers. The Nichi-Nichi publishes two editions daily: one in the morning and one in the evening.

Address: No. 121 Chapoo Road.

The Shanghai Shuho Sha, a Japanese monthly magazine, was established 20 years ago by a number of prominent Japanese residents amongst whom were the late Mr. Naizu, President of Tun Wen College, the late Mr. Shimida, Editor of the Shanghai Nippo, the late Mr. Endo, the correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi, Mr. K. Yamada, a Professor of Tun Wen College, Mr. Ide, a member of the Japanese House of Representatives and former owner of the Shanghai Nippo (q.v.), Mr. H. Hata, the present proprietor of the Shanghai Nippo, Mr. T. Sahara, formerly Editor of the Shanghai Mercury and now Proprietor of the Shun Tien Jih Pao, a Chinese paper published in Mukden, Mr. Kamio, the Correspondent of the Osaka Asahi, and several others.

The name of the paper originally was "Shuho Shanghai" but was changed to its present name eight years ago.

As the object of the promoters is not to derive monetary profit from the publication, there is therefore no capital. The paper has been self-supporting and when for any reason it is short of funds the promoters make voluntary contributions.

The policy of the paper is to place before its readers, especially those in Japan, the true political, economic, and educational situation in China. The paper is not connected with any of the political parties in Japan. Articles have been contributed to its pages by prominent merchants, officials, and journalists.

The circulation is 1,000 local and 500 outports, mostly to Japan and Manchuria. The paper has 200 Chinese subscribers, mostly officials and returned students.

The paper is printed by the Ashizawa Printing Co., No. 14 Haining Road, and is sold at 20 cents a copy.

Mr. T. Mimura is the Editor and representative of the board of trustees. He took over the paper two years ago from Mr. T. Swara who had been in charge since its existence. However, as most of the promoters are no longer resident in Shanghai, some having died and others having gone abroad, a plan is under consideration for the reorganization of the magazine.

Address: 1086 Yung An Lee, North Szechuen Road.

The Shanghai Jiron, a Japanese weekly magazine, was started 12 years ago. Prior to 1925 the paper was known by the name of "Shanghai-to-Nippon Jin".

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. _____

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Its founder and proprietor is Mr. K. Hori who is its Editor with a staff of two Japanese reporters. The capital of the magazine is \$3,000.

The policy of the paper is to keep its readers informed on political, educational, economic and social affairs in China and to support the policy of the Japanese Government.

It has a circulation of 1,000: 500 local and 500 to Japan and Chinese ports, but on special occasions 1,500 copies are printed. It has 100 Chinese subscribers amongst whom are high officials of the Nanking Government and a number of returned students. It is also read by prominent Japanese officials, eminent scholars, and publishers.

The magazine is printed by the Ashizawa Printing Co., 14 Haining Road. The price per copy ranges from 60 cents to 80 cents and sometimes a dollar is charged, according to the size of the number.

Address: The Ashizawa Printing Co., 14 Haining Road.

Your obedient servant,

Clerical Assistant,
Special Branch No. 5.

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Go. 2

Shanghai Nippo, The. (4 Barchet Road). - Daily newspaper, published in Japanese. Owned by S. Ide. Circulation, 3200. It gets foreign news from the Reuter's service, Nippon Denbo, Far Eastern News Agency and Kokubun Tsushin. It has correspondents in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagasaki. It gets Chinese news from correspondents in the interior and Chinese newspapers. It is very critical in dealing with Chinese affairs, and to a lesser extent adopts the same attitude towards all foreign nations. Favours constitutional government in Japan. Invariably favours Japanese in their disputes with people of other nations. Chief editor : K. Shimada. Assistant editor : K. Oka.

Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun, The (10 Wuchow Road). - Daily newspaper, published in Japanese. Owned by Mr. K. Miyachi, a journalist. Circulation, about 2,500. The paper obtains foreign news from Reuter's service. Nippon Denbo, Far Eastern News Agency and Kokubun Tsushin. It has correspondents in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagasaki. It gets Chinese news from correspondents in the interior of China and from Chinese newspapers. It is chauvinistically pro-Japanese and denounces in very bitter terms movement in China inimical to the interests of that country. Sometimes very critical in its attitude towards the Municipal Council. Favours Government in Japan by constitutional methods. Fairly useful as an advertising medium. Chief editor : K. Miyachi. Assistant editors : G. Kiuchi, S. Miyanaga, S. Nishimura.

Names of other Japanese newspapers which are useful as advertising mediums, or important politically should be added.

"ORIENTAL AFFAIRS" (British Monthly)

"Oriental Affairs", No. 19 Avenue Edward VII, established in December, 1933, is owned and published by Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead, a British subject. It has a circulation of 1,200.

The journal is a strong supporter of British policy and interests in China. It is an impartial critic of Far Eastern affairs and deals with politics, trade, science, etc. After the State of Manchukuo was established in 1932, Mr. Woodhead published, off and on, a series of articles on this subject not only in "Oriental Affairs" but also in the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury". The Chinese Government took exception to the tenor of these articles which were regarded as being anti-Chinese and pro-Manchukuo as well as being in favour of Japan's action in Manchukuo. In June, 1934, the National Government placed a ban on "Oriental Affairs" and the interdiction is still in force. Mr. Woodhead asserts that he has still to hear from the Chinese Government regarding the cause of the ban. Several protests have been lodged by the British authorities but all, so far, without effect.

The policy of "Oriental Affairs" towards the local authorities, Chinese, ^{and} Municipal, is one of friendly and constructive criticism.

Among Chinese, the journal is regarded as being pro-Japanese and pro-Manchukuo, while others even go so far as to allege that its publisher, Mr. Woodhead, is in receipt of a subsidy from both Japan and Manchukuo - a statement which, even if true, is difficult to prove.

The journal is well served by correspondents in various parts of China, with a special correspondent at Hanking.

Staff

Editor : Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead.

"THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW" (American Monthly)

"The Far Eastern Review", No. 21 and
212 Yokohama Specie Bank Building, No. 1 The Bund,
was established in 1904. It is published by Mr. G.
Bronson Rea, an American citizen.

The "Review", which claims to be the pioneer
trade journal of Eastern Asia, specialises in articles
dealing with general engineering, and commerce,
but it also writes on political affairs, especially on
matters appertaining to the Far East. Subscribers
are to be found in China, Japan, Russia, Siberia,
Indo-China, Siam, the Philippines, its Settlements,
Malay States, Dutch East Indies, and in Europe
and America.

After the establishment of
the State of Manchukuo, the "Review" published
several articles in favour of the new State and
extolling the constructive work carried out by Japan
in that territory. These articles were naturally
regarded with great disfavour by the National Government.
Furthermore, during the past two and a half years,
Mr. Rea has been travelling in Europe and America as
the representative of Manchukuo and was present at
Geneva when the question of the recognition of
Manchukuo was considered by the League of Nations.
Since then, Mr. Rea has been appointed Councillor to
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Manchukuo with an
office in the exclusive Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

"THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW" (American Monthly)

"The Far Eastern Review", Boxes No. 21 and 21B Yokohama Specie Bank Building, No. 24 The Bund, was established in 1904. It is published by Mr. G. Bronson Rea, an American citizen.

The "Review", which claims to be the pioneer trade journal of Eastern Asia, specializes in articles dealing with general engineering, finance and commerce, but it also writes on political affairs especially on matters appertaining to the Far East. Subscribers are to be found in China, Japan, Eastern Siberia, Indo-China, Siam, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Dutch East Indies as well as in Europe and America.

On December 19, 1932, Mr. Rea received a letter from the Ministry of Communications of the National Government notifying that a ban had been placed on the "Review" and that it will be denied postal and telegraphic facilities, but no reason was given for this action. After the establishment of the State of Manchukuo, the "Review" published several articles in favour of the new State and extolling the constructive work carried out by Japan in that territory. These articles were naturally regarded with great disavowal by the National Government. Furthermore, during the past two and a half years, Mr. Rea has been travelling in Europe and America as the representative of Manchukuo and was present at Geneva when the question of the recognition of Manchukuo was considered by the League of Nations. Since then, Mr. Rea has been appointed Councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Manchukuo with an office in the exclusive Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

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In view of these facts, the action of the Chinese Government in placing the "Review" under a ban was not altogether unexpected.

Prior to the ban, the "Review" had a circulation of 5,000 distributed as follows : China 50%; Japan 30%; the Philippines 10%; Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Dutch Indies 8%; Europe and America 2%. The circulation to-day has dropped to 3,500, the fall being attributed partly to the ban and partly to the world trade depression. The several protests lodged by the American Minister to China against the ban have had no result.

During the absence of Mr. Rea from Shanghai during the past 2½ years, Mr. C.J. Laval has been in charge of the "Review". The foremost policy of the journal is to keep the United States out of a war with Japan over Far Eastern questions, especially Chinese affairs. Clear instructions have been laid down by Mr. Rea that the "Review" must not be anti-Chinese nor anti-anybody or anything. As proof of his intention to observe these instructions, Mr. Laval states that he has published several articles from the pens of Wang Ching Wei, President of the Executive Yuan, and other Nanking officials which had been sent to the "Review" in an indirect way.

The attitude of the "Review" towards Manchukuo and Japan is one of great friendliness and many articles have appeared in its pages in praise of the reforms and improvements introduced in Manchukuo by Japan. Towards China, the "Review"

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is a friendly critic and its writings have never been of the kind that might be called hysterical or harsh. When it has anything to say of the local Municipal Administration, which is not often, its criticism has always been of a constructive character.

Stack

Editor and Publisher : G. Bronson Rea.

Associate Editor : C.J. Laval.

Cashier : E.E. Wilson.

~~Administrative Management Systems~~

Secretary : I.P. Fan.

"THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" (American Weekly)

"The China Weekly Review", No. 160 Avenue Edward VII, was established in 1916 under the name of "Millard's Review". It is published by the Millard Publishing Co., Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., with a capital of \$50,000. The majority of the shares in the concern are held by Mr. J.B. Powell.

The "Review" is a supporter of the policy of the U.S. Government towards China. In politics, it is violently hostile to Japan; generally unfriendly to Great Britain or things British; strongly critical of the Shanghai Municipal Council, especially the Shanghai Municipal Police and distinctly pro-Chinese so much so that it is regarded in some quarters as the foreign propaganda organ of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, the leader of the National Government.

It publishes informative articles on trade, finance, education and social matters relating to China, and, as its name indicates, it is a weekly review of important events in the Far East, especially in China.

It has correspondents at Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow, Hongkong and in a number of small towns in the interior. 60% of its readers are Chinese of the official, merchant and student classes.

The "Review" has a circulation of 4,000. It is considered the best medium for reaching Chinese officials, professional and business men interested in foreign trade or Sino-foreign relations.

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Staff

Editor : J.B. Powell.

**Assistant Editors : Geo. W. Miskewitz and
Hon Chih Hsiang.**

**Contributing Editors : C.Y.W. Meng, S.Y. Leung,
C.Y. Hsieh and Paul K. Whang.**

Advertisement Department : Tryphon V. Ku.

Business Department : F.W. Chao.

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE" (Chinese Bi-Monthly)

"The People's Tribune", No. 299 Szechuen Road, was established in 1927. It is a bi-monthly English language journal published by the China United Press, a Chinese concern.

The "Tribune" claims to be "an organ of national-revolutionary thought and opinion", but in its issue of January 1, 1936 this was altered to read as follows :- "A journal of fact and opinion about China and other countries".

The "Tribune" is a staunch supporter of Nationalism and advocates progressive reforms and reconstruction in China. It claims to be a fearless critic of any acts of misgovernment and does not believe in destructive criticism of any person or body, official or otherwise. It is strongly anti-Japanese and frankly outspoken on the subject of extraterritoriality, but it disavows being in any degree anti-foreign or chauvinistic. In local affairs, it is somewhat critical of the foreign municipal administrations and in matters affecting Chinese and foreign interests, it invariably takes the Chinese view.

The "Tribune" has a circulation of 3,000 distributed 900 locally and 2,100 outports. A large number of its readers are to be found in the Malay States, Dutch East Indies and the Philippines Islands.

The "Tribune" is believed to be an English language propaganda organ of the National Government.

Staff

Editor : Tang Leang Li.

Secretary : She Shao Pei.

Legal Advisor : T.K. Sun.

"THE CHINA CRITIC" (Chinese Weekly)

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"The People's Tribune", No. 299 Szechuen Road, was established in 1927. It is a bi-monthly English language journal published by the China United Press, a Chinese concern.

The "Tribune" claims to be "an organ of national-revolutionary thought and opinion", but in its issue of January 1, 1935 this was altered to read as follows :- "A journal of fact and opinion about China and other countries".

The "Tribune" is a staunch supporter of Nationalism and advocates progressive reforms and reconstruction in China. It claims to be a fearless critic of any acts of misgovernment and does not believe in destructive criticism of any person or body, official or otherwise. It is strongly anti-Japanese and frankly outspoken on the subject of extraterritoriality, but it disavows being in any degree anti-foreign or chauvinistic. In local affairs, it is somewhat critical of the foreign municipal administrations and in matters affecting Chinese and foreign interests, it invariably takes the Chinese view.

The "Tribune" has a circulation of 3,000 distributed 900 locally and 2,100 outports. A large number of its readers are to be found in the Malay States, Dutch East Indies and the Philippines Islands.

The "Tribune" is believed to be an English language propaganda organ of the National Government.

Staff

Editor : Tang Leang Li.

Secretary : She Shao Pei.

Legal Advisor : T.K. Sun.

"THE CHINA CRITIC" (Chinese Weekly)

"The China Critic", No. 749 Bubbling Well Road, is published by the China Critic Publishing Co. It was established in 1928 by a number of returned students whose feelings were aroused by the Tsinan Incident which occurred in May of that year. It has a circulation of 8,000.

The journal claims to follow an independent policy. It supports the National Government and is unfriendly towards Great Britain. In local municipal affairs, the journal always favours the Chinese side in disputes over rights between the local foreign and Chinese administrative organs.

It is generally believed to be in receipt of financial support from Sun Fo's Party.

Staff

Editor : Kwei Chung Hsu.

Associate Editors : Liu Yu and T.K. Chuan.

**Contributing Editors : V.T. Bang, L.T. Chen,
Chien Chung Shu, P.C.Kuo,
Edward T.K. Kwang,
Kan Lee, Yuen Li Tang,
D.K. Lieu, Li Yu Tang,
Lowe Chuan Hsia,
Francis K. Pan,
Quentin Pan & Wen Yuan Ning.**

Business Manager : P/ K. Chu.

"THE SHANGHAI SPECTATOR"

"The Shanghai Spectator", No. 80 Nanking Road, established in 1931, is published by the Shanghai Spectator, Incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A. The President of the concern is A.W. Beaumont, a Belgian protected subject, whose proper name is said to be Izralevitch, a Russian Jew.

The "Spectator" is a weekly of somewhat doubtful reputation, not only because of the mystery surrounding the antecedents of its President, Beaumont, but because of the character of the articles appearing within its pages. Its policy seems to be one of virile criticism of some individual or company patronized by the public. Whether these criticisms are written out of bona fide motives or otherwise, Beaumont alone can tell, but a careful study of the articles rather tends to show that this policy of vilification of private individuals or public companies is not actuated by the motive of pro bono publico.

According to Beaumont himself, the "Spectator" has the following capital :-

"5,000 common shares, no par value --- voting.

"Tls. 100,000 Preferred of Taels 10 each --- non-voting." (These figures are somewhat doubtful)

The journal has a circulation of 3,000.
edition
10,000 copies of the Chinese/are printed weekly.

Staff

President : A.W. Beaumont (Belgian)

Editor : C.D. Aleott (American).

"THE CHINESE REPUBLIC" (English-language Weekly)

"The Chinese Republic", No. 150 Kiukiang Road, was established in 1932 and is published by the Chinese Republic Publishing Co., Incorporated under the Laws of Delaware, U.S.A.

The weekly follows an independent policy but it has definitely southern tendencies. Articles relating to trade, industry, education and politics are published. It is being supported by Hu Han Min and General Chen Chi Tang of Canton. Its circulation is uncertain, estimates varying as much as from 800 to 3,000 copies.

Staff

Editor-in-Chief : Edward Bing Shuey Lee.

**Associate Editors : J.T. Huang, Lemuel C.C. Jen
and H.C. Wang.**

General Manager : Wang Yu Fang.

13144
D. REGISTRY
9.21.18
21.1.36

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1936

"North-China Daily News"

Audited Circulation Statement
Average number of paid copies sold
daily in December 1935:—

10,474

Shanghai 82.6% Outports 17.4%.

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for December, 1935:—

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the month of December, 1935, was ten thousand four hundred and seventy-four copies, exclusive of frees and vouchers.

"The geographical distribution was Local, 82.6%.. Outports and Foreign, 17.4%."

THOMSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.
January 3, 1936.

File
HC

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12579
THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. 9121
Date 2 12 35

NOTICE

As from this date
Mr. A. L. MEYER
is no longer connected with
THE SHANGHAI EVENING
POST AND MERCURY,
MERCURY PRESS,
Post-Mercury Company
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
Proprietors.
November 27, 1935.

21443

For custody & perusal
and return to S.S.

Howles

JK

JK

FM 2
G. 40,000

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CIVIL REGISTRY

No. 1. 0... 912.1/1

Special Branch Date 24 August 1935

REPORT

Date August 14, 1935

Subject Changes in personnel of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury".

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Moore.

Sir,

T.O. Thackrey, Editor and General Manager of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury", departed for the U.S.A. on August 6, ostensibly on leave.

Mr. George C. Bruce, General Manager of the Mercury Press, has taken on the management of the newspaper in addition to his other duties, which will merge the Post & Mercury more directly with the Mercury Press than before, and will probably effect a change in the policy of the newspaper.

Randall Gould, the executive editor, remains as editor of the paper, Wilbur Burton, Far East Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a radical-minded individual and Soviet sympathiser, has been appointed to the Editorial Department, and A.L. Meyer, Assistant Manager of the Advertising Department, has been transferred to the Editorial Department.

D. S. I.

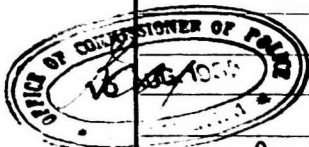
D. C. (Special Branch).

Acting Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information.

J. H. Guiness



File JH

D. C. (Special Branch)

14 AUG 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. REGISTRY

N. 1. 0. 912/11

Special Branch S. 5. 13. 1935

REPORT

Date February 12, 1935

Subject (in full) Reports on various local foreign and Chinese periodicals.

Made by Cler. Asst. Tizon.

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.S.

Sir,

With reference to my report of January 4, 1935,
I beg to forward herewith reports covering the general policy
and other information regarding the "Oriental Affairs", the
"Far Eastern Review", the "China Weekly Review", the "Shanghai
Spectator", the "People's Tribune", the "China Critic" and
the "Chinese Republic".

P. Tizon

Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information.

J. G. Guineo

C. P.



FEB 13 1935

File
J. G. Guineo

FEB 13 1935

"ORIENTAL AFFAIRS" (British Monthly)

"Oriental Affairs", No. 19 Avenue Edward VII, established in December, 1933, is owned and published by Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead, a British subject. It has a circulation of 1,200.

The journal is a strong supporter of British policy and interests in China. It is an impartial critic of Far Eastern affairs and deals with politics, trade, science, etc. After the State of Manchukuo was established in 1932, Mr. Woodhead published, off and on, a series of articles on this subject not only in "Oriental Affairs" but also in the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury". The Chinese Government took exception to the tenor of these articles which were regarded as being anti-Chinese and pro-Manchukuo as well as being in favour of Japan's action in Manchukuo. In June, 1934, the National Government placed a ban on "Oriental Affairs" and the interdiction is still in force. Mr. Woodhead asserts that he has still to hear from the Chinese Government regarding the cause of the ban. Several protests have been lodged by the British authorities but all, so far, without effect.

The policy of "Oriental Affairs" towards the local authorities, Chinese, ^{and} Municipal, is one of friendly and constructive criticism.

Among Chinese, the journal is regarded as being pro-Japanese and pro-Manchukuo, while others even go so far as to allege that its publisher, Mr. Woodhead, is in receipt of a subsidy from both Japan and Manchukuo - a statement which, even if true, is difficult to prove.

The journal is well served by correspondents in various parts of China, with a special correspondent at Nanking.

Staff

Editor : Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead.

"THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW" (American Monthly)

"The Far Eastern Review", Rooms No. 21 and 21B Yokohama Specie Bank Building, No. 24 The Bund, was established in 1904. It is published by Mr. G. Bronson Rea, an American citizen.

The "Review", which claims to be the pioneer trade journal of Eastern Asia, specializes in articles dealing with general engineering, finance and commerce, but it also writes on political affairs especially on matters appertaining to the Far East. Subscribers are to be found in China, Japan, Eastern Siberia, Indo-China, Siam, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Dutch East Indies as well as in Europe and America.

On December 19, 1932, Mr. Rea received a letter from the Ministry of Communications of the National Government notifying that a ban had been placed on the "Review" and that it will be denied postal and telegraphic facilities, but no reason was given for this action. After the establishment of the State of Manchukuo, the "Review" published several articles in favour of the new State and extolling the constructive work carried out by Japan in that territory. These articles were naturally regarded with great disfavour by the National Government. Furthermore, during the past two and a half years, Mr. Rea has been travelling in Europe and America as the representative of Manchukuo and was present at Geneva when the question of the recognition of Manchukuo was considered by the League of Nations. Since then, Mr. Rea has been appointed Councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Manchukuo with an office in the exclusive Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

(2)

In view of these facts, the action of the Chinese Government in placing the "Review" under a ban was not altogether unexpected.

Prior to the ban, the "Review" had a circulation of 5,000 distributed as follows : China 50%; Japan 30%; the Philippines 10%; Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Dutch Indies 8%; Europe and America 2%. The circulation to-day has dropped to 3,500, the fall being attributed partly to the ban and partly to the world trade depression. The several protests lodged by the American Minister to China against the ban have had no result.

During the absence of Mr. Rea from Shanghai during the past 2½ years, Mr. C.J. Laval has been in charge of the "Review". The foremost policy of the journal is to keep the United States out of a war with Japan over Far Eastern questions, especially Chinese affairs. Clear instructions have been laid down by Mr. Rea that the "Review" must not be anti-Chinese nor anti-anybody or anything. As proof of his intention to observe these instructions, Mr. Laval states that he has published several articles from the pens of Wang Ching Wei, President of the Executive Yuan, and other Nanking officials which had been sent to the "Review" in an indirect way.

The attitude of the "Review" toward Manchukuo and Japan is one of great friendliness and many articles have appeared in its pages in praise of the reforms and improvements introduced in Manchukuo by Japan. Towards China, the "Review"

(3)

is a friendly critic and its writings have never been of the kind that might be called hysterical or harsh. When it has anything to say of the local Municipal Administration, which is not often, its criticism has always been of a constructive character.

Staff

Editor and Publisher : G. Bronson Rea.

Associate Editor : C.J. Laval.

Cashier : E.E. Wilson.

~~Advertisement Manager : Geo. Chateau~~

Secretary : I.P. Fan.

"THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" (American Weekly)

"The China Weekly Review", No. 160 Avenue Edward VII, was established in 1916 under the name of "Millard's Review". It is published by the Millard Publishing Co., Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., with a capital of \$50,000. The majority of the shares in the concern are held by Mr. J.B. Powell.

The "Review" is a supporter of the policy of the U.S. Government towards China. In politics, it is violently hostile to Japan; generally unfriendly to Great Britain or things British; strongly critical of the Shanghai Municipal Council, especially the Shanghai Municipal Police and distinctly pro-Chinese so much so that it is regarded in some quarters as the foreign propaganda organ of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, the leader of the National Government.

It publishes informative articles on trade, finance, education and social matters relating to China, and, as its name indicates, it is a weekly review of important events in the Far East, especially in China.

It has correspondents at Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow, Hongkong and in a number of small towns in the interior. 60% of its readers are Chinese of the official, merchant and student classes.

The "Review" has a circulation of 4,000. It is considered the best medium for reaching Chinese officials, professional and business men interested in foreign trade or Sino-foreign relations.

(2)

Staff

Editor : J.B. Powell.

Assistant Editors : Geo. W. Missener and
Hoh Chih Hsiang.

Contributing Editors : C.Y.W. Meng, S.Y. Leung,
C.Y. Hsieh and Paul K. Whang.

Advertisement Department : Tryphon V. Ku.

Business Department : F.W. Chao.

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Secretary : She Shao Pei.
Legal Advisor : T.K. Sun.

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It is generally believed to be in receipt of financial support from Sun Fo's Party.

Staff

Editor : Kwei Chung Hsu.

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Chien Chung Shu, P.C.Kuo,
Edward T.K. Kwang,
Kan Lee, Yuen Li Tang,
D.K. Lieu, Li Yu Tang,
Lowe Chuen Hua,
Francis K. Pan,
Quentin Pan & Wen Yuan Ning.

Business Manager : P. K. Chu.

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10,000 copies of the Chinese/are printed weekly.

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Editor : C.D. Alcott (American).

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Staff

Editor-in-Chief : Edward Bing Shuey Lee.

Associate Editors : J.T. Huang, Lemuel C.C. Jen
and H.C. Wang.

General Manager : Wang Yu Fang.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.5, Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O... 9121/1
Branch... 35
Date January 4, 1935.

Subject (in full). Reports on various local foreign and Chinese newspapers.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. Forwarded by *W. Duncan D.S.*

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith reports covering the general policy and other information regarding the "North China Daily News", the "North China Herald", the "Shanghai Times", the "Shanghai Sunday Times", the "China Press", the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury", the "Journal de Shanghai", the "Shanghai Nichi Nichi", the "Shanghai Mainichi", the "Shanghai Nippo", the "Shun Pao", the "Sin Wan Pao", "The China Times", the "Eastern Times", and the "Ta Mei Wan Pao".

P. Tizon
Clerical Assistant

D.C. (Special Branch)

Two spare copies are available

Please continue inquiries and bring up to date information about other journals on which information was previously submitted.
W. Duncan

JAN 7 1935

"THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(British).

"The North China Daily News", No. 17 The Bund, was established in 1864 and is published by the North China Daily News and Herald. Ltd., a private concern capitalised at Tls 224,500 and having the following Board of Directors: Messrs. H. E. Morriss, Gordon Morriss and Harold Potter. The amount of the Capital does not give any indication of the extensive organization of the paper.

The policy of the "North China Daily News" is "Impartial, not neutral". It is the largest paper in the Far East, both in content and circulation (the audited figures being 10,021). It is the official organ of the British Supreme Court for China and the principal medium for legal, official, business and Municipal notifications.

Its leading articles on local administrative matters and on Chinese affairs are usually well considered and its reports of events accurate. The paper is, in fact, the leading authority on things Chinese and is widely quoted in China and abroad.

Its attitude towards the Chinese Government is friendly but critical and its views on Sino-foreign controversial subjects are generally helpful. The paper is severe towards Japan's policy in China, especially in Shanghai, and it has been very outspoken but it never steps beyond the limits.

The paper is well served by about 60 correspondents in widely separated parts of China, besides others in foreign countries. It is the only daily which has its own cartoonist, the famous "Sapajou", whose work has become so well known in the Far East.

"THE NORTH CHINA HERALD".

This is the popular weekly edition of the "North China Daily News" and is much favoured for dispatch abroad. It has a circulation of about 3,000.

Editorial Staff.

Manager: R. W. Davis.

Editor: Edwin Haward.

Asst. Editor: R. T. Peyton-Griffin.

News Editor: A. P. Finch.

Sub Editors: J. M. D. Hoste. and H. K. Strachan.

Artist: G. Sapojnikoff.

Reporters: C. S. Hirsch, W. H. Chen, F. A. Sampson,
K. J. Brookes, C. Bruce, J. Bowerman,
A. E. Gee, F. Chow, Y. Wang, Mrs Frances
Russell, Miss B. Miller, Miss M. Middleton,

Edit. Sec.: Miss D. Latimer.

Typist: Mrs. H. Diveley.

Proof-readers: G. E. Ellis, F. Arnold, Mrs. F. W. Carey, A.
W. Diercks, F. A. Tonnochy and J. R.
Llewellyn.

"THE SHANGHAI TIMES"

(British)

"The Shanghai Times", No.160 Avenue Edward VII, was established in 1900 and is published by Mr. E.A. Nottingham, who acts as a Director. It is a privately owned paper. The daily edition has a circulation of 5,000.

The policy of the paper is "Impartial not Neutral" and its editorials have lived up to that policy, except, perhaps, in matters involving Japan and China, or Japan and other foreign Powers, except, perhaps, Great Britain, when it is decidedly pro-Japanese.

Its attitude towards local foreign and Chinese governments is fair and its criticisms are constructive.

The paper is represented in London by Reuter's, Ltd. It claims to be the only paper in the Far East that is a member of the Associated Press of America.

"SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES"

This is the Sunday Edition of the "Shanghai Times". It has a circulation of 8,000.

Editorial Staff

Editor:	A.Morley.
Asst. Editor:	R.I.Hope.
Secretary:	Miss Stella Myers.
Chief Reporter:	P.Palamoutain.
Reporters:	C.W.Tombs. L.M.Moorad, T.L.J.Greensdale, Mrs. S Lord.
Proof-Readers:	A.W.Diercks and E.Livesey.
Printing Managers:	F.W.Baker.
Printing Superintendent:	J.Estrada.
Advertising:	Miss L.Meason and Miss E.Popova.

" THE CHINA PRESS."

(American).

"The China Press," Land 126, House 11, Szechuen Road, was established in 1911. It was originally started by an American journalist named Thomas Millard but is now published by the China Press, Inc., a limited liability concern registered with the American authorities.

The following prominent local residents are on the Board of Directors: Major C. P. Holcomb, Dr. E. L. Marsh, Dr. Wm. T. Findlay, Hsu Sing Loh, Tang Tse Chun, Yang Wei Ping and Chang Tso Ping (who is the proprietor of the vernacular newspapers "China Times" and "China Evening News").

The paper claims to be an American newspaper but it can be seen from the constitution of the Board of Directors that Chinese interest predominates.

The policy of the paper is independent but in matters involving foreign and Chinese interests, it generally takes the side of the Chinese. Its criticisms of Japanese policy towards China are outspoken. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the majority of its readers are Chinese, especially the student and official classes. In local politics, the paper does not often see eye to eye with the Municipal organs. Criticisms of the Chinese Government and of local Chinese official organs are frequently published.

The daily edition has a circulation of 5,000 while that of the Sunday edition is 7,000.

Editorial Staff

Managing Director and Editor: Hollington K. Tong.

Manager: E. T. Tsu.

Sub Manager: Szee Foo Chin.

Editor: E. K. May.

Finance Editor: F. L. Pratt.

City Editor: T. Durdin.

News Editor: W. Burton.

Sports Editor: K. S. Chang.

Movies Editor: Denzil Ezra.

Replaced on 7-12-36 by
Chuen We Ngoo, former
member of the Central
Propaganda Dept. and
Chief of the Newspaper
Censorship Bureau, Nanking.

DBR 2071.

Reporters: L. Goldman, T. Buchman, T. J. Allen,
James Shen, Hawthorne Cheng, S. Y.
Lock, K. S. Ku, K. Y. Koo and Miss
Betty Wang.

"THE SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY" (American)

"The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury," No.21 Avenue Edward VII, was established in 1924. After undergoing several changes of ownership, it is now published by the Post-Mercury Company, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. which has a capital of Tls. 200,000. The paper has a circulation of 7,000.

While claiming to be independent in policy, the paper endeavours to please all sections of the community. It strongly condemns Japan's policy in China, but the paper has not been sparing in its criticisms of the Chinese Government, although in a milder way.

In matters appertaining to the local foreign and Chinese administrative organs, it adopts a policy of fair and sober criticism.

The paper is well received by Chinese as well as foreigners: the former because of its hostile attitude towards Japan. Chinese students constitute a large section of its readers.

Editorial Staff

Publisher: T.O. Thackrey.
Editor: Randall Gould.
Business Manager: David Buick.
News Editor: M.C. Ford.
Reporters: F.G. Glass and L.Z. Yuan.

"The Ta Mei Wan Pao" (American)

"The Ta Mei Wan Pao", No. 17/21 Avenue Edward VII, is a vernacular evening paper started in 1932 by the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" with which it is affiliated and has also been Federally Incorporated in the U.S.A.

The paper originally catered to the man on the street for whom it was primarily published, but it soon caught the fancy of the Chinese people and at one time it was exceedingly popular.

The paper follows the policy of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" with, naturally, stronger leanings towards the Chinese side in Sino-foreign controversial questions. It is well informed on local doings and its columns contain much useful information on world affairs of general interest to Chinese readers.

The paper has a circulation of 4,000.

Editorial Staff

Editor and General Manager: T.C. Thackrey.

Executive Editor: Randall Gould.

Managing Editor: Z.L. Yuan.

Assistant Editor: Y.K. Chu and C.Y. Shih.

Reporters: T.H. Chang, C.S. Wang, Z.K. Tsch, B.C. Li
and D. Ho.

Translator: M.H. Hsu.

LE JOURNAL DE SHANGHAI (French)

"Le Journal de Shanghai", No.21-23 Rue du Consulat, was established in 1927. It was formerly the "ECHO de Chine." It is published by the Societe Anonyme du Journal de Shanghai and is registered with the French Consulate-General.

The paper advocates the policy of the French Government and French interests in China and works for the promotion of closer Sino-French relations in matters of culture, education, commerce and diplomacy. In local politics, it follows an independent policy and supports the French Municipal Administration in any action that it takes. It is well served by correspondents in the interior of China.

The paper has a circulation of 2,500.

Editorial Staff

Editor and Manager:	G.S.Moresthe.
Sub-Manager:	R.Laurens.
Advertising Manager:	R.T.de Lahousse.

"THE SHANGHAI NICHU-NICHU" (Japanese)

"The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi," No.456 Chapoo Road, was established in 1914. It is published by the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, Ltd. with a capital of \$60,000.

The paper is a strong supporter of Japanese policy in China. It pays close attention to Chinese affairs and its columns contain more matter relating to Chinese doings than any other Japanese paper in Shanghai.

Its attitude towards the local Municipal Administration is impartial, except in matters affecting Japanese interests. The paper has a circulation of 3,000.

Editorial Staff

Director: K. Miyaji

General Manager & Chief Editor: G. Ishikawa

Reporters: Y. Watanabe, G. Itoh, T. Kabashima
and T. Suyenaga.

"THE SHANGHAI MAINICHI" (Japanese)

"The Shanghai Mainichi," No. 1 Thorne Road, was established in 1903. It is published by the Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun Ltd. with a capital of \$70,000.

The paper is a staunch supporter of the Japanese Government's policy in China. In local politics, it sides with the Municipal Administration against the Chinese Authorities, but against the Council in municipal affairs affecting Japanese interests.

The paper has a circulation of 76,000.

Editorial Staff

Director & Chief Editor: S. Fukumachi.

Reporters: Y. Torisu, H. Oki, M. Tagami, J. Tashiro,
I. Takahashi, H. Sonoda, I. Nagasu,
M. Nakamura, D. Funakoshi, M. Sato,
O. Miyaki and S. Shimamura.

THE SHANGHAI NIPPO* (JAPANESE)

The Shanghai Nippo No. 3/4

Barchet Road, was established in 1906. It is owned by Mr. H. Hata and has a Capital of \$50,000.

The paper is a strong supporter of the local Japanese Consulate and the policy of the Japanese government in China. It publishes much news on official doings.

The paper has a circulation of 3,000.

Editorial Staff

Editor: K. Goto

Reporters: K. Yoshida, S. Hidaka, G. Miyake,
S. Moroishi.

The Shun Pao (申報), established in 1872, is the oldest Chinese daily newspaper in Shanghai. It is usually pro-Nanking but occasionally criticizes the government and may be considered independent, as it is not subsidized by the government or any particular group. It is anti-Japanese but adopts an independent attitude towards the policies of Great Britain and the U.S.A. except that in all disputes between China and Britain or China and the U.S.A., the Chinese point of view is naturally emphasized. It is generally considered to be authoritative and fair. The capital of the paper is given at \$1,500,000. 100,000 copies used to be printed daily but since the Sino-Japanese hostilities, only 80,000 copies have been printed. Chang Yun Woo (張彥和) is the chief editor. Dr. Ma Ying Liang (馬蔭良) is the manager. After the murder of Sze Liang Zay (史量才), the proprietor and managing-director, the family of the victim has asked Chen Ching Han (陳景韓), who was formerly an editor of the Shun Pao and is now an advisor to General Chiang Kai Shek, to act as General Manager of the paper, but the latter has not yet accepted the offer.

Name: SHUN PAO (申報)

Politics: Pro or anti Nanking Government or independent?

Pro-Nanking Government and independent.

Is it subsidized by Government or any group?

No.

What is its attitude towards the leading foreign countries, i.e. Japan, Great Britain or United States?

Anti-Japan.

Reputation: Is it considered authoritative, fair, sensational, conservative or radical?

Authoritative and fair.

Name of Editor: Chang Yun Woo (張^君滄和)

Owners : Any information regarding actual ownership or control.

Limited concern.

Approximate average circulation per issue:

80,000 copies are printed daily.

The Sin Wan Pao (新南报) is the most influential Chinese daily newspaper in Shanghai. It is regarded by the Chinese community as an independent organ chiefly devoted to commerce and its revenue is chiefly derived from advertisements. It is anti-Japanese, but its attitude towards Britain and the U.S.A. is for the most part impartial. It is considered fair, authoritative and conservative. Li Hao Zeu (李浩然) is the editor-in-chief. The capital of this paper is given as \$1,200,000 and most of the shares are in the hands of the late Sze Liang Zay family. About 120,000 copies are printed daily of which 40,000 copies are distributed in Shanghai. An evening edition of 10,000 copies is also printed, but this is not in great demand and free copies are distributed to the leading Chinese hotels, etc.

Name: SHANGHAI SIN WAN PAO (新闻报).

Politics: Pro or anti Nanking Government or independent?

Independent.

Is it subsidized by Government or any group?

No.

What is its attitude towards the leading foreign countries, i.e. Japan, Great Britain or United States?

Anti-Japan.

Reputation: Is it considered authoritative, fair, sensational, conservative or radical?

Fair and conservative.

Name of Editor: Li Hao Zeu (李浩然).

Owners: Any information regarding actual ownership or control.

Limited company, but most of the shares are in the hands of the family of the late Sze Liang Zay.

Approximate average circulation per issue:

About 120,000 copies are printed daily.

The Shih Shih Hsin Pao (China Times)
(時事新報) is regarded by the Chinese community
as an independent progressive newspaper. It is anti-
Japanese and anti-foreign, not specifically anti-
Britain or anti-U.S.A. It is not considered
authoritative but sensational and mildly radical,
though fair in most of its articles. The editor
is Pen Kung Pi (潘公弼), a well known journalist.
The capital of the paper is \$300,000 and the shares
are owned by a syndicate formed in 1930 by Chang
Tso Ping (張竹平) who is the Managing-Director
of the "China Press", a foreign daily newspaper and
the "China Evening News", a Chinese evening newspaper,
besides being Managing-Director of the Shih Shih Hsin
Pao. Dr. Wellington Koo (Chinese Minister to
France) is a member of the financial syndicate.
20,000 copies are printed daily.

Name: SHIH SHIH HSIN PAO (China Times 時事新報)

Politics: Pro or anti Nanking Government or independent?

Independent.

Is it subsidized by Government or any group?

No.

What is its attitude towards the leading foreign countries, i.e. Japan, Great Britain or United States?

Anti-Japan.

Reputation: Is it considered authoritative, fair, sensational, conservative or radical?

Fair.

Name of Editor: Pen Kung Pi (潘公弼).

Owners: Any information regarding actual ownership or control.

Limited concern.

Approximate average circulation per issue.

20,000 copies are printed daily.

The "Eastern Times" (时报), published at No.194 Foochow Road, established in 1904, is a daily newspaper. It has a sales office at No.302 Hankow Road. The paper prints its articles in large type and does not print many advertisements, although advertisement rates form the chief source of the revenue of all newspapers. The capital of the paper is \$500,000. Waung Pah Wei (黄伯惠), a returned student, who is a millionaire and real estate owner, is the proprietor. Mr. Waung, who is regarded by local journalists as an eccentric person, often personally attends to the mechanical repairs of a five-colour printing machine, which he bought for Gold \$150,000.

This paper publishes about 80,000 copies daily with an evening edition of 30,000 copies. It is an independent publishing organ but it has never published editorials or brief comments. It is devoted to social and sporting news only. This paper is popular among students.

The administration of this paper is different to all other leading newspapers. It has neither Editor-in-Chief nor Manager. All reading matter is classified into different sections and each section has an editor. Koo Tse Oen (顾芷舫) is responsible for the Local News Section while Tsai Yuii Soo (蔡行素) is Editor-in-Charge of the Important News Section.

Waung Chi Loh (黄孝乐) is the Chief of the Business Department of the paper.

Registration Certificates Nos. 53 and 23 have been issued to the "Eastern Times" by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Propaganda Department at Nanking.

Special Branch,
December 10, 1934.

S.5 (D.S.I.Duncan)

Please bring the information regarding
the following newspapers in the attached notes up to
date :-

North China Daily News
Shanghai Times
China Press
Evening Post

Shun Pao
Sin Wan Pao
China Times
Eastern Times


D. C. (Sp.Br.)

North China Daily News, 17, The Bund, Shanghai -
Daily paper, founded in 1864 issuing a weekly edition,
the North China Herald. Owned by the North China Daily
News and Herald Ltd., whose principal shareholders are
Mr. H. E. Morris and Mr. G. Morris. The largest daily
paper printed in English published in China, Japan
and the Straits. It has also the largest circulation,
subscription list and advertisement income, and is the
official organ for Consular, Municipal and legal notices.
Capital, 250,000 taels. General reputation, first class.
Circulation 5,000 to 6,000 daily. Caters for all
foreign and English-speaking residents of Shanghai, the
larger cities of the China coast, and the Yangtze Valley,
and aims at maintaining and developing British trade in
the East. Has correspondents at Peking and in fifty
three other cities in China, who write on all phases
of Chinese trade, agriculture, politics, etc. Has also
correspondents in London, Edinburgh, Paris, Manila, Washington,
Vancouver, Montreal, Sydney, etc. In British politics
the present editor endeavours to favour the Conservative
party. The paper generally supports British interests.
The cosmopolitan nature of the community to which it
caters is nevertheless reflected in its articles which
appear to aim at upholding all foreign interests in China.
It is partial to France and the United States. It is very
critical when dealing with Chinese matters and to a
greater extent adopts the same attitude towards Japan.
The Chinese writer on its editorial staff, who is in the
pay of Chinese officials, carries on propaganda work on
their behalf in some of the articles which he contributes.

The best newspaper advertising medium in the East.
Proprietor : The North China Daily News & Herald Ltd.
Managing Director and Secretary : R. W. Davis

Editor : O. M. Green

Asst. Editor : R. Wood

Editorial Staff : W. R. Parkin, H. L. Pearce,

H. K. Strachan, C. S. Hirsh, G. A. Pasquier

Peking Correspondent : Rodney Gilbert

THE NORTH CHINA HERALD AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.
(17, The Bund, Shanghai).-- Weekly edition of the North China Daily News (Shanghai). Founded, 1850. Owned by the North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd. Three supplements are issued with it: The Municipal Gazette, The North China Herald Telegraphic Supplement, and the North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., Weekly Share Supplement. Capital 250,000 taels. The sub-title is indicative of its standing. Circulation, 1,800-2,000, which is larger than that of any other weekly. Published specially for circulation in the interior of China, where mails are comparatively infrequent, and a bulky paper would entail heavy postage; at the same time contains more news matter than other weeklies. It reaches practically all Consular, Customs, and Postal officials, business men and missionaries in the interior. Under the same Directorship as, and shares the Editorial Staff and Correspondents of the North China Daily News. Its policy is British, and is aimed at establishing British trade and interests in the Far East. The remarks about the North China Daily News applies to its policy regarding Chinese politics.

A useful medium for advertisements likely to appeal to foreigners and officials in the interior of China.

For staff see North China Daily News (Shanghai).

The Shanghai Times, 21 Museum Road, Shanghai, Daily Paper. Founded about 1895. It is the property of a British subject, but its policy appears to be controlled by Japanese. General reputation good. Circulation 1250 except on Sundays when it reaches 3200. Caters for a cosmopolitan public. Exchanges news with other papers. Has correspondents throughout China and also in London, New York, etc. In home politics hostile to Labour and inclined to be partial to Liberalism. Its general attitude towards the officials and people in China may be described as very cautious. It usually favours the Northern Party and is very antagonistic to Dr. Sun Yat Sen and other leaders holding radical views. It supports the interests of all foreign nations, especially Great Britain and Japan. Its comments nevertheless are very often unfavourable to France. A fairly useful advertising medium, especially the Sunday Edition.

Proprietor and Director:- Edwin Arthur Nottingham.

Editor:- G. Burton - Sayer.

Staff:- Richard Hope, A. P. Finch, J. H. Lilley.

London agents:- Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Fleet Street.

United States representatives:- Messrs. Roland Kay & Co. Chicago.

The China Press, 14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. Daily paper (except Mondays). Founded 1911. Published by the China Press Inc. a company registered in Delaware, U. S. A. The capital consists of 10,000 shares of G.\$5.00 each and the controlling interests is held by Sopher & Co. British Jews, in their capacity as executors of the Edward Ezra estate. Other important shareholders are Dr. Crane a former American Minister to China, Rev. G. Castrillo, Spanish Augustinian R. C. Mission and H. C. Norman, British. The circulation is between 4000 and 5000. The paper caters for foreigners and English reading Chinese. It receives news through all Reuter's services as well as American, French, Italian and German wireless. It obtains Chinese news through a Chinese member of the editorial staff who appears to be well informed, and in addition has over 80 correspondents in the interior. In home politics it is non-partisan, but supports American interests in China. It opposes the Japanese chauvinist policy in China and the pretensions of that nation to have special rights in this country. At present it appears to be favourably disposed towards Great Britain. It is also partial to progressive movements in China and has a large circulation among English speaking Chinese officials, merchants and students in treaty ports and the interior. It seems to be deferential to the opinions of this section of its readers in matters affecting China. In spite of its policy of neutrality in Chinese politics it publishes at infrequent intervals propaganda favouring one or other of the Chinese militarists in their quarrels with one another. American and British editorials are contributed by J. B. Powell and R. Peyton-Griffin respectively. It is a good advertising medium. The staff consist of:- H. C. Norman, General Manager.

Herbert - Webb, Editor. His influence at present in the affairs of the paper are negligible.

J. L. Butts, J. Hsu, L. Lehrbas, A. West, B. Kuhn, Mrs. B. Kuhn.

Evening News, No. 45-47 Peking Road -

Owned by two Americans named George S. Taell and C. J. Lavell, but is generally believed to be subsidized by Dr. Sun Yat Sen's party which it invariably supports. The circulation is about 2,000. While antagonistic to the Northern party, the paper seems very favourably disposed towards Chinese and Chinese interests generally. Its policy in regard to local foreigners and foreign nations with the exception of Japan to which it is antagonistic, seems to be governed by a desire to extend its circulation among a cosmopolitan community. Efforts will soon be made to have this paper registered under the New China Trade Act as an American publication.

Editor : C. J. Lavell

Manager : George S. Taell

Shanghai Mercury. 5 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.

Evening Daily paper, with which is incorporated the Shanghai Courier. Founded 1879. Owned by the Shanghai Mercury Ltd. The majority of the shares which are registered in the name of a Briton, are held by Japanese who, it is believed, are agents of the Japanese Government. The proprietors issue a weekly edition of the paper as The Celestial Empire (founded 1874). Authorised capital, 150,000 dollars; subscribed capital 146,200 dollars. General reputation, highly respectable. Circulation varies. Uses its own agencies, also some advertising agencies in Europe and America. Rarely exchanges news. In home politics, impartial. The paper pushes Japanese interests in China. A fairly useful medium for trade advertisements.

Proprietors : The Shanghai Mercury Ltd.

Managing Director and Secretary : W. J. Davey

Director : T. Sahara

Editorial Staff : W. A. Donaldson, Sam Hammond.

The Shun Pao (申報), established in 1872, is the oldest Chinese daily newspaper in Shanghai. It is usually pro-Nanking but occasionally criticizes the government and may be considered independent, as it is not subsidized by the government or any particular group. It is anti-Japanese but adopts an independent attitude towards the policies of Great Britain and the U.S.A. except that in all disputes between China and Britain or China and the U.S.A., the Chinese point of view is naturally emphasized. It is generally considered to be authoritative and fair. The capital of the paper is given at \$1,500,000. 100,000 copies used to be printed daily but since the Sino-Japanese hostilities, only 80,000 copies have been printed. Chang Yun Woo (張蔭九) is the chief editor, and the proprietor and managing-director of the paper is Sze Liang Zay (史帝才), the chairman of the Nantao Municipal Council. He is also connected with a number of local public bodies and charitable institutions.

Name SHUN PAO (申報)

Politics: Pro or anti Nanking Government or independent?
Pro-Nanking Government and independent.

Is it subsidized by Government or any group?
No.

What is its attitude towards the leading foreign countries,
i.e. Japan, Great Britain or United States?
Anti-Japan.

Reputation: Is it considered authoritative, fair,
sensational, conservative or radical?
Authoritative and fair.

Name of Editor: Chang Yun Woo (張蔭和).

Owners: Any information regarding actual ownership or
control.
Limited concern.

Approximate average circulation per issue.
80,000 copies are printed daily.

The Sin Wan Pao (新聞報) is the most influential Chinese daily newspaper in Shanghai. It is regarded by the Chinese community as an independent organ chiefly devoted to commerce and its revenue is chiefly derived from advertisements. It is anti-Japanese, but its attitude towards Britain and the U.S.A. is for the most part impartial. It is considered fair, authoritative and conservative. Li Hao Zeu (李浩然) is the editor-in-chief. The capital of this paper is given as \$1,200,000 and most of the shares are in the hands of Sze Liang Zay (史量才), managing director of the Shun Pao (申報). About 120,000 copies are printed daily of which 40,000 copies are distributed in Shanghai. An evening edition of 10,000 copies is also printed, but this is not in great demand and free copies are distributed to the leading Chinese hotels, etc.

Name SHANGHAI SIN WEN PAO (新申報)

Politics: Pro or anti Nanking Government or independent?
Independent.

Is it subsidized by Government or any group?
No.

What is its attitude towards the leading foreign countries,
i.e. Japan, Great Britain or United States?

Anti-Japan.

Reputation: Is it considered authoritative, fair,
sensational, conservative or radical?

Fair and conservative.

Name of Editor: Li Hao Zou (李浩洲).

Owners: Any information regarding actual ownership or
control.

Limited company, but most of the shares
are in the hands of ~~the family of the late~~ Sze Liang Zay (史量才),
Managing Director of the Shun Pao.

Approximate average circulation per issue.

About 120,000 copies are printed daily.

The Shih Shih Hsin Pao (ChinaTimes 時事新報) is regarded by the Chinese community as an independent progressive newspaper. It is anti-Japanese and anti-foreign, not specifically anti-Britain or anti-U.S.A. It is not considered authoritative but sensational and mildly radical, though fair in most of its articles. The editor is Pen Kung Pi (潘公展), a well known journalist. The capital of the paper is \$300,000 and the shares are owned by a syndicate formed in 1930 by Chang Tso Ping (張竹平) who is the Managing-Director of the "China Press", a foreign daily newspaper and the "China Evening News", a Chinese evening newspaper, besides being Managing-Director of the Shih Shih Hsin Pao. Dr. Wellington Koo (Chinese Minister to France) is a member of the financial syndicate. 20,000 copies are printed daily.

Name SHIH SHIH SIN PAO (China Times 時事新報)

Politics: Pro or anti Nanking Government or independent?
Independent.

Is it subsidized by Government or any group?
No.

What is its attitude towards the leading foreign countries,
i.e. Japan, Great Britain or United States?
Anti-Japan.

Reputation: Is it considered authoritative, fair,
sensational, conservative or radical?
Fair.

Name of Editor: Pen Kung Pi (潘公展).

Owners: Any information regarding actual ownership or
control.
Limited concern.

Approximate average circulation per issue.
20,000 copies are printed daily.

The "Eastern Times" (時報), published at No. 194 Foochow Road, established in 1904, is a daily newspaper. It has a sales office at No. ^{302 Hankow} ~~6-A Shantung~~ Road. The paper prints its articles in large type and does not print many advertisements, although advertisement rates form the chief source of the revenue of all newspapers. The capital of the paper is \$500,000. Waung Pah-wei (黃伯惠), a returned student, who is a millionaire and real estate owner, is the proprietor. Mr. Waung, who is regarded by local journalists as an eccentric person, often personally attends to the mechanical repairs of a five-colour printing machine, which he bought for Gold \$150,000.

This paper publishes about 80,000 copies daily with an evening edition of 30,000 copies. It is an independent publishing organ but it has never published editorials or brief comments. It is devoted to social and sporting news only. This paper is popular among students.

The administration of this paper is different to all other leading newspapers. It has neither Editor-in-Chief nor Manager. All reading matter is classified into different sections and each section has an editor. Koo Tse-oen (顧芷龢) is responsible for the Local News Section while Tsai Yui-soo (蔡行素) is Editor-in-Charge of the Important News Section.

Waung Chi-loh (王季樂) is the Chief of the Business Department of the paper.

Registration Certificates Nos. 53 and 23 have been issued to the "Eastern Times" by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Propaganda Department at Nanking.

(2)

834
NO. 1.0... 9/21
DATE 4 2 37

Scores Of Papers Published Here, Manual Indicates

Chinese Language News
Sheets/Roll Up Big
Local Score

NAMES COLORFUL

THAT Shanghai is the biggest newspaper city in China is amply evidenced by the 1937 edition of the Newspaper Directory of China, including Hongkong, and advertising manual published by Carl Crow, Inc. The manual, just off press, lists most of the Chinese and foreign language papers in this country, and the list for Shanghai is an imposing one.

While every mosquito sheet in Shanghai is not listed here, a feat which is obviously impossible, the better known papers are included.

Post, Press, Times, News Among the foreign-language newspapers, those published in the English language include the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, published by the Post-Mercury Company Federal, Inc. (American), published every evening except Sunday—audited daily average circulation 7250; the China Press, published by the China Press, Inc. (Delaware)—audited daily average circulation 4940; the Shanghai Times, published by E. A. Nottingham (British), certified audited daily average circulation 4900; and the North China Daily News (British), audited daily average circulation 10,355.

The French language paper is Le Journal de Shanghai; the Japanese language dailies include the Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun, Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Shanghai Nippo Shu; Russian language dailies include The New Trail, the Russian Daily News, the Shanghai Zaria, the Slovo; German language papers include the Ostasiatischer Lloyd, the China Journal (a weekly), and the German Chamber of Commerce Journal (a fortnightly).

Many Chinese Dailies There are a host of Chinese dailies in Shanghai. According to this listing, the Shun Pao and the Sin Wen Pao are neck and neck at the top with circulations of 150,000. Next is the Shih See Sin Pao (The China Times) with 100,000; next the Shih Pao (Eastern Times), with 80,000; and the Da Van Pao with 60,000. Other outstanding Chinese dailies include the National Herald, the China Daily News, The Great Daily News, the Hwa Mei Wan Pao (Chinese-American Evening News), the Min Pao, the Ta Kung Pao (L'Impartial), the Social Evening News, and the Ta Mei Wen Pao (Great American Evening Newspaper) published by the Post-Mercury Company.

Shanghai supports a large number of Chinese daily tabloids, mostly with rather low circulations. These include the following, colorfully named papers: Morning News, the China Daily News, the Crystal, the Crystal Press, the Diamond, the Movie Life, Camera News, Star Daily News, Current Daily News, the Holmes, the Shanghai People's Daily News, the Shanghai Press, Petty News, World Morning News, Shanghai Commercial News, New Robinhood, Iron News, Theatre World, Social Daily News.

Semi-Weeklies In addition, there are a large number of Chinese-language semi-weeklies which include Public News, Big News, News Press, Robin Hood, Social News, etc. Chinese language weeklies include Bankers' Weekly, Broadcast Weekly, Consumers' Weekly, the Chinese Student, China Weekly, Public Life Weekly, Movie Weekly, English Weekly, Mutual Help, People Weekly, Nice Weekly, People's Talk, Prosperous Year, Industrial and Commercial Advocate, Twinkling Rays, Weekly of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, Saturday, United Pictorial, Movietone, Chinese Christian Intelligence, Pictorial Weekly, New Schoolmate, Weekly Critic, Radio Weekly, Amusing Weekly, Lady's Voice, Sports News, and People's Weekly.

The English-language weeklies listed in this volume are Capital and Trade, Catholic Review, China Critic, China Digest, China Weekly Review, China Outlook, Chinese Economic Bulletin, Chinese Nation, Chinese Republic, East, Finance and Commerce, North China Herald, Shanghai Sunday Times, Shanghai Woman, Shipping Review, Sporting World, Walla-Walla, etc.

Semi-Monthlies There is a large group of Chinese language semi-monthlies here as well, which include Thousand Years, Children's World, Eastern Miscellany, New China Fortnightly, Economic Journal, Le Grand Shanghai, Analects, National Defence Forum, Social Mercury, Spring Color, Intelligence, World Knowledge, Ten-Day Magazine, Modern Children, etc.

Chinese language monthlies include Amateur Radio, Arts and Life, The Builder, Chinese Architect, Journal of Photography, Chin Fen Sports Monthly, Child Education, Chin Chin Movie Monthly, Chen Hwa Radio Magazine, China Radio, Medical Treatment Journal, Monthly Picture, Continental, Good Roads Monthly, China Pictorial, Central China, Construction, Red Cross Monthly, Juvenile Student, Mercy Monthly, Medical Questionnaire, Medical Journal, Happy Home, Anti-Opium Monthly, Yellow Flower, World Engineering News, Science, Public Welfare Monthly, Young Companion, China Traveler, National Weekly, Modern Cinema Pictorial, Modern Parents, Movie Punch, Sketch Pictorial, Modern Sketch, Oriental Punch, Philips Radio Magazine, Popular Radio Magazine, Radio Wave, Commercial

Engineer, National Journal, Commerce, Commercial World, Modern Student, New Asia, New Invention, Miscellany, Life, Educational Review, This Light Review, Knowledge, Pictorial, Women's Pictorial, Phenomena Monthly, Art Classics, Movie & Music Monthly, Green Year, Les Contemporains, Women's Message, and Women's Monthly.

English Monthlies Among the English language monthlies are the American Women's Club Bulletin, British Women's Association Magazine, Cathay Magazine, Commercial Asia, China Highway, China Home and Art Journal, China Journal, Chinese Economic Journal, Chinese Recorder, Commercial Engineer, Far Eastern Hotel Industry, Far Eastern Review, Hexagon, Holy Trinity Cathedral, Israel's Messenger, Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce, Oriental Affairs, Shanghai Builder, Shanghai Screen Book, Shanghaiander, Shanghai Police Gazette, Shanghai Woman, Tien Hsia, Tolem, Topen and Sportsman, Yankee Clinger, Y Spokesman, and a number of others.

The book also lists Agricultural Science, Kung Chen, Quarterly Journal of Economics and Tung-chi Acta Medica as Chinese-language quarterlies, and the Commercial Directory of Shanghai as a Chinese-language annual. English-language annuals listed are the China Hong List, Credit Men's Business Directory, and Shanghai Dollar Directory.

It is very difficult to keep up with the times, and a number of these publications listed are no longer produced, whereas a number of others have not been included.

The directory, however, gives a general idea of Shanghai as a publishing center.

S.I. Chuo
S.S. Eke
not a file
DBL Eke
19/1

(2)

List of Newspapers and Periodicals published in Shanghai and other towns.

Name of Paper
in English

Address

C. I. D. REGISTRY

Remarks

9/21/31

31-3-31

Daily

North China Daily News

17 The Bund

China Press

14 Kiukiang Road

Shanghai Times

32 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai Evening Post
& Mercury

15,17 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai Daily Express

178, Range Road

Successor to
Shanghai Morning
Post and Noon
Express. Ceased
publication
from 9/12/30 -
25/1/31.

Peking and Tientsin
Times

No.181, Victoria Road,
Tientsin

Osaka Mainichi

Kami-Niehono, Dejima,
Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan

Weekly

Chinese Economic Bulletin

4th Floor, Customs Build-
ing, Hankow Road

China Law Journal

71, Szechuen Road

International Press
Correspondence

Berlin S.W.68, Lindens-
trasse 71-72

Japan Chronicle

65 Naniwa-Machi, Kobe,
Japan

China Truth

Ka Naam Tong, The Bund,
Canton

China Weekly Review

No. 38 Av. Ed. VII

Formerly Mil-
lard's Review

China Critic

50, Peking Road

Chinese Nation

1c Kiukiang Road,
Third Floor

Finance and Commerce

4 Avenue Edward VII

Showdown

86 Avenue du Roi Albert

North China Herald

17 The Bund

Monthly

Chinese Economic Journal

4th Floor, Customs
Building, Hankow Road.

Shanghai Reporter

49 Hankow Road, Room 243

<u>Russian Newspapers</u>		
<u>Name of Paper in English</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Daily</u> Zaria	557 Avenue Joffre	
Slova	236 Avenue du Roi Albert	
Vremya	117/119 ditto	
Rossia	V 91 Yates Road	
Novosti Dnya	522 Avenue Joffre	
<u>Weekly</u>		
<u>Golos</u>	D.127 Chaotung Road	
<u>Monthly</u>		
Novoe Vremya		
<u>Mosquito papers published irregularly</u>		
Dain		
Blocha		
Jock		
Courier		

(2)

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1936.	SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PC C.I.D. REGISTRY 9121/2 29-5-36
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The Dah Loh News Agency, a Chinese-controlled concern, has established offices in Shanghai at 373 Tshih Foh Lee, off Ningpo Road. The local manager is Mr. Liu Nyi Tse. The agency was first established at Hangchow two years ago.

O/C Special Branch
Information
OK 28-5-36

YR

Reg.
Please add file
regarding newspapers and
newspaper agencies.

[Signature]
28.5.36.

10. 9/21
CHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
C. I. O. ~~5556~~ 921
30-4-28

April 30 8

Dear Goldsmith,

your ref N.C.C./214/451 (B)
I forward you herewith a list

of foreign newspapers and periodicals complete
with editorial staff, etc., and similar details
in respect of the five leading Chinese newspapers.

Yours sincerely,

he

Director of Criminal Investigation.

Lieutenant F. Goldsmith,
Headquarters,
North China Command.

*Old List
see I.O. 5526.*

10.9.21
File No. ~~10.9.21~~

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

D.O.

Sir,

Attached herewith is a list of the local newspapers and periodicals published in the English and other foreign languages.

Additions and corrections will be made to this list from time to time.

April 27 }
1928.

John H. Cox

28¹⁴/₂₈

Dear Goldsmith,

I forward you herewith a list of ^{foreign} ~~the~~ newspapers & periodicals complete with editorial staff, etc., & similar details in respect of the five leading Chinese newspapers.

Yours sincerely,

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN SHANGHAI.

NAME	EDITORIAL STAFF	PROPRIETOR	ADDRESS
North China Daily News	O.M. Green ^{Namard} Editor	North China Daily News & Herald Ltd.,	17, The Bund
North China Weekly Herald	R. Wood Sub "	R.W. Davis Mang. Dir.	
China Press	C.J. Laval Editor R.J. Hope Assoc. "X" James H. Hoeck Sub Editor Isaac Samson Business Manager	The Ezra Estate	14 Kiukiang Road.
Shanghai Times	G. Burton Sayer Editor	E.A. Nottingham	52 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai Sunday Times	R. Sweetland Sub Editor		
Shanghai Mercury	G. Lloyd Editor	Messrs. Bell & Gamine	40A Kiangse Road
Celestial Empire	Cumline & Co. Ltd. Secretaries & General Managers		
Evening News	Thackrey A.L. Meyer Editor S. Chaney Assoc. Ed.	Carl Crow	45 Peking Road.
China Weekly Review	J.B. Powell Editor	Millard Publishing Co.	4 Avenue Edward VII
China Digest	Carrol Lunt Editor	Carrol Lunt	12 Nanking Road.
China Journal of Science & Arts.	Editor Arthur de C. Sowerby Dr. J.C. Ferguson Assoc. Editor	Arthur de C. Sowerby.	8 Museum Road.
Far Eastern	George T. Lloyd Editor	Geo. T. Lloyd	22 Carter Road
Chinese Economic Bulletin	W.H. Donald Editor (Peking)	Chinese Govt. Peking	20 Museum Road
Chinese Economic Journal	Shanghai	Shanghai	
Far Eastern Review (monthly)	G. Bronson Rea Editor G.E. Sokolsky Assoc. Editor	G. Bronson Rea	16 Jinkee Road.
Finance & Commerce (weekly)	F. Lionel Pratt Editor	Far Eastern Publication Ltd.	6 Kiukiang Road.

Breakspan "Lentis"
F. Lionel Pratt Editor

4th Ed VII
6 Kiukiang Road

Hendersons Magazine (monthly)	A.E. Nobbins Editor	F. Wells Henderson	47 Peking Road
Israel's Messenger (monthly Zionist)	N.E.B. Ezra Editor	N.E.B. Ezra	52 Avenue Road
The Orient Magazine	Verne Dyson Editor G.D. Lichfield Manager	Galen D. Lichfield	20 Museum Road
Shipping & Engineering (weekly)	C.W. Hampson Editor	C.W. Hampson	17 The Bund
British Chamber of Commerce Journal	P. Campbell Secretary	British Chamber of Commerce Jrl.	17 The Bund
China Coasters Tide Book (yearly)	G. Gundry Editor	G. Gundry	17 The Bund
Capital & Trade (weekly)	David Arakie Editor	David Arakie	25 Jinkee Road
Scale's Magazine	Fred G. Scale Editor	Fred G. Scale	20 Museum Road
Pan Pacific Monthly (monthly)	M.R. v Mullen Editor & Exec. Secretary	Pan Pacific Association Honolulu	Foreign Y.M.C.A. Bldg 38 B'Well Rd
X Kiangnan Daily News (Japanese)	J. Yamada Editor	Managing Direct- or Ltd., Co.,	617 Dixwell Road
X Shanghai Mainichi (Japanese)	J. Yamada Editor	Ditto	Ditto
X Shanghai Nichi Nichi (Japanese)	K. Miyaji Editor	K. Miyaji	121 Chapoo Road
X Shanghai Nippo (Japanese)	T. Ide	T. Ide	3-4 Barchet Road
Chinese (Japanese) Advocate	L.L. Hale, Revd.	Methodist Episcopal Miss' in	Room-617 Mission Bldg 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Chinese Recorder	Rev. F. Rawlinson Editor	Editorial Board Chinese Recorder	Room 210. ditto.
China Medical Journal	Dr. J.L. Maxwell Editor	China Medical Association	Room 505 ditto.
X The Zaria (Russian)	Lev Arnoldov	M.S. Lembitch	652 Avenue Joffre.
X Echo (Russian)	V. Chilikin	M.S. Lembitch	217 Yates Rd.
X Rossia (Russian)	N.V. Kolesnikoff	Messrs. Grosse & Gaiman.	212 Love Lane
Journal de Shanghai (French)	<i>J. Lorette</i> M. Fontenay	French Chamber of Commerce.	Rue Consulat

Die Brücke (German)	G. Strauss	G. Strauss	16 Rue Chapas
Reuters News	M.J.Cox	Reuters	4 Av.Ed.VII
Reuter Commercial & Financial Shipping Services.	M.J.Cox	ditto.	ditto.
International Journal	Gilbert Reid Jr.	International Institute	318 Avenue Joffre.
China Film Pictorial	Carroll Lunt	Carrol Lunt.	12 Nanking Road.
English Weekly	Eugene Chow	Commercial Press	Honan Road.
Far Eastern Division Outlook	C.C.Crisler	Seventh Day Adventists	25 Ningkuo Road.
Signs of the Times	H.O.Swartout	ditto	ditto
China Sunday School Journal	E.G.Tewksbury	China Sunday School Union	5 Quinsan Gardens
Bulletin of the Bible Union of China	Rev.J.W.Lowrie D.D.	Bible Union of China	ditto.
Mei Foo Shield	N.Smith	SOCONY	Szechuen Rd.
Health	Tao Shen	Council of Health education & Health Dept. Greater Shanghai Municipal -ity	Room 508 Mission Building 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd
Educational Review	E.W.Wallace	China Christian Educational Association	ditto
The Leper Quarterly	T.C.Wu	China Mission to Lepers	20 Museum Road.
Opium	Chung Koto	National Anti-Opium Association	4 Hong Kong Road.
American Chamber of Commerce Bulletin	Warren Manley	American Chamber of Commerce.	Room 305 Dollar Bldg. 3 Canton Rd.
True Light Monthly	Chang Yih Ching	China Baptist Publications Society.	
National Christian Council Bulletin	Staff N.C.C.	The N.C.C.	Room 310 Mission Bldg 23 Y.M.Y.Rd.
Christian Industry	Committee N.C.C.	ditto	ditto
Community Service	C.L.Boynton	for Community Church	53 Avenue Petain
Green Year Supplement	Helen Thorburn	National Committee Y.W.C.A.	19 Yuan Ming Yue Rd
China Bookman	Rev.John Darroch	Chinese Christian Publishers Assoc.	Room 312 Mission Bldg 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.
The Morning Post	Francis Zia	Francis Zia	29 Museum Road.
Anti-Bolshevik Bulletin	Strother	Strother	222 Road.

Principal Chinese Newspapers:

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Editor.</u>	<u>Manager.</u>	<u>Address.</u>
Sin Wan Pao	Li Hao Zou (李浩洲)	Wong Bah Chi (汪伯奇)	19 Hankow Road
Shun Pao	Cheng Lung Shu (陳冷血)	Chang Tso Ping (張竹平)	24 Hankow Road
China Times	Zao Loh Yang (趙叔雍)	Phan Kung Pih (潘公郅)	162 Shantung Road.
Eastern Times	Chen Lung Shu (陳冷血)	Haung Peh Wei (黃伯惠)	Editorial Office 25 Chekiang Road Business Office 6A Shantung Road
Min Kuo Pao	Chen Tuh Tseng (陳德徵)	Yih Tso Tsaung (葉楚傖)	202 Shantung Road

Principal Chinese Newspapers:

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Shun Pao	24 Hankow Road	"
Eastern Times	Editorial Office: 25 Chekiang Road Business Office: 6a Shantung Road	"
Chung Hwa Times	D 166 Shantung Road	"
People's Daily News	Shantung Road	"
Min Kuo Pao	202 Shantung Road	"
China Times	162 Shantung Road	"
Central Daily News	95 Foochow Road	"
Kiangnan Evening News	10b Haining Road Sales Office: 1022 Yalu Road	Evening
Shanghai Daily News	261 Shantung Road	Daily

MOSQUITO NEWSPAPERS:

Crystal	Shantung Road.	3- day
Siao Ji Pao	7 Shantung Road	Daily
Great World Journal	Avenue Edward VII	Daily
Sun Sun Journal	Sun Sun Building	Daily
Wing On Journal	211 Zai Ts Lee, Chiang Yu Loong, Sinza.	Daily.
Sincere Journal	Sincere Building	Daily.
Siao Yao Ling	1 Yung Ching Lee Rue Soeur Allegre, French Concession.	3-day.
Loe Li Loe Soo	349 S.Chengtu Road.	3-day.
Dah Pao	577 Yo Zung Lee, Thibet Rd.	3-day.
Diamond	258 Wai S Fong, Ningpo Road.	3-day
Robin Hood	866 Park Road.	3-day
Yah Koo	Tsuh Foo Lee, Ningpo Road.	3-day
Zang San Dong Ts	541 Wuchang Road	Daily
Cherry	10 Ning Kong Lee, Small West Gate.	3-day

Wa Chee Pao	820 Zung Siu Lee, Chong Ping Road.	3-day
Holmes	Corner of Thibet and Kiukiang Roads.	3-day
The New North Eastern Press.	79 Route Vallon	3-day
Hao Zong Hai	Alcock Road	Periodical
Common Knowledge	20 Nanking Road	9 issues a month.
Shanghai Mai Kwe	164D. Shantung Road	Periodical
Liengyi's Tri-Monthly.	Liengyi Mercantile Co.	Tri-Monthly.
Lung Pao	281 Ningpo Road	3-day
Hygienic Weekly	18 Burkill Road	Weekly
Fih Chueh	Zang Kong Lee, Burkill Road.	Periodical
Zing Hai	796 Burkill Road	Periodical
Shanghai Cinema News.	Opposite Dah Tung Hotel Nanking Road.	Periodical
Zung Wang Miao	City Temple	Periodical
The Jade	Vung Woo Printing Co, Hankow Road	4-day
Ji Loh S Ka	796 Burkill Road	Periodical
Medical World	6 Zung Chi Lee, Foh Yae Rd New North Gate	Periodical
Pao Pao	95 Foochow Road	3-day
Kuo Wen Pictorial	Tuh Shing Faung, Shantung Rd.	Periodical
Hai Pao	Hung Shing Lee, Peking Rd.	3-day
Shanghai Pictorial	7 Shantung Road	3-day
Zing Wo	820 Zung Sing Lee, off Chong Ping Rd, middle of Markham Rd.	3-day
Yang Kin Pang	64 Rue Baron Gros	3-day
Medical Journal	41 Foong Yui Lee, Rue Chapsal, Fr. Conc.	5-day
Health Weekly	West Tsang Woo Lee, Foochow Road	Weekly
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Ridicule Press	Third House, Yuen Ku Lee, Myburgh Road	3-day

LIST OF JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS

Shanghai Mainichi	2 Thorne Road	Daily
Shanghai Nichi Nichi	121 Chapoo Road	Daily
Shanghai Nippo	3-4 Barchet Road	Daily
Osaka Mainichi	Outport. (Japanese and English Editions)	Daily.

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Chung Hwa Times	D 166 Shantung Road	"
People's Daily News	Shantung Road	"
Min Kuo Pao	202 Shantung Road	"
China Times	162 Shantung Road	"
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New North Eastern Press.	79 Route Vallon	3-day
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N.O.C/214/G.S.I.(B).

Headquarters,

North China Command,
Shanghai.

14th April, 1928.

Dear Clarke,

Colonel Blaker is anxious to obtain
a list of daily newspapers and weekly reviews
published in Shanghai together with a list of
editors and principal members of the staff of
these journals. I should be grateful if you
could help me in this matter and suggest that
only the two principal Chinese daily's be
included.

Yours sincerely,

J. G. G. G.

W.G. Clarke, Esq., M.B.E.,

Director of Criminal Intelligence,

C.I.D.,

Shanghai.

*Dep (Pol)
be have with. Please
supply with letter
24/5/28*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, S.S. Station 12

REPORT

Date Dec. 18, 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D. REGISTRY
9121

Subject New Trend in Mosquito Paper Publication.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya

Forwarded by

Sir,

The mosquito papers published in Shanghai may be classified into three kinds, namely:

1 - Independent Mosquito Papers

The "Crystal" (晶报), the "Diamond" (金钢钻), the "Shanghai Pao" (上海报), the "Social Daily News" (社会日报), the "Holmes" (福尔摩斯), the "Petty News" (小日报), the "Lih Pao" (立报), the "Chao Pao" (早报), the "World Morning News" (世界晨报), etc. All these papers publish social and political articles, love stories, etc. They are not friendly towards Japanese.

2 - Political Mosquito Papers and Periodicals

A) The "Modern Daily News" (时代日报) is published by Chen Pao Hwa, 陈宝华 a secretary of the Bureau of Social Affairs, who receives \$300.00 per month from the Chun Hwa Culture Society (中华文化建设学会) of which Chen Lih Fu (陈立夫) is Chairman with Mayor Wu Te Chen (吴铁城) and Zau Yuen Chun (邵文冲) as Vice-Chairmen.

B) The "Siao Chen Pao" (小晨报) (Little Morning Post) is published by Pen Kung Chai (潘公展), Commissioner of the Education Bureau and a member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

C) The "Kuo Sin" (National News) Weekly Magazine (国讯) is published by the Chun Hwa Vocational Institution and the Shanghai District Association.

D) The "Sweat & Blood" (汗血月刊) Weekly and Monthly Magazines are published by Lieu Pah Chuen (刘百川), a secretary of General Hsiung Shih Hwei, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government.

The above are a few of the publications which are quite

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

popular and are published by persons who are directly or indirectly connected with the Government. The object of these publishers is not to make profit but to propagate their own interests. The articles contained in these papers deal chiefly with politics; they are not pro-Japanese.

3 - Mosquito Papers and Periodicals that are published by Amusement Resorts and Motion Picture Companies.

These papers do not publish political reports but confine themselves to theatricals, film news, love stories, etc.

Loh Sih Kye
Clerical Assistant

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

File
JMS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. 1. C. 71.21...

S. 5/9. 12. 35

Dec. 7.

Date

Subject New Trend in Mosquito Paper Publication.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya

Forwarded by

Chenore D.S.T.

Sir,

The attached article on mosquito papers in Shanghai appearing in the "China Press" on November 27, 1935 contains quite accurate information.

During the Manchu regime the Chinese public paid little attention to mosquito papers because most of the reading matter contained in these papers relates to "sing song" girls, Pekinese theatricals, love stories, etc. To-day mosquito papers are being more and more favoured by the general public.

Since the inauguration of the Republic, Yue Dah Yung (余大雄), publisher of the now defunct "National Herald" (神州日報), a Chinese daily newspaper, ceased the publication of the "Herald" and started the "Crystal" (晶報), a three-day mosquito paper. In addition to articles relating to amusements, the paper contained short articles on political and social affairs written in a serio-comic manner by well-known newspapermen whom he had engaged. The "Crystal" soon became very popular and attained a circulation of 30,000 copies per issue.

Owing to the success of the "Crystal", other mosquito papers such as the "Diamond" (金鋼鑽), the "Holmes" (福爾摩斯), the "Shanghai Pao" (上海報), the "Petty News" (小日報), the "Social Daily News" (社會日報), the "Modern Daily News" (時代日報), the "Great Crystal" (大晶報), the "World Morning News" (世界晨報), etc. were started. Subsequently all these papers were converted into dailies.

The publishers of these papers are doing well and derive much monthly revenue in the form of "hush-money" or subsidies

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

(2)

Station,

Date.....19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

from politicians, the notorious gang in the French Concession and other sources.

The general public favour the mosquito papers to the regular daily newspapers because the latter are too bulky, while the mosquito papers, consisting as they do of one sheet only, are more compact and convenient to carry or read.

There are at present about 50 mosquito papers in existence in Shanghai but with the exception of the ones mentioned above, they are without any standing or influence. Any person who possesses a sum of \$200 or \$300 can start a mosquito paper.

In Summer this year Chen Ping Woo (陳彬龢) who was formerly an editor of the "Shun Pao" (申報), the oldest Chinese daily newspaper in Shanghai, started the "Chao Pao" (早報). Although the "Chao Pao" is a mosquito paper, he formed a company and had Feng Ping Nan (馮炳南), Hsu Sin Loh (徐新六), and several other prominent merchants as members of the Board of Directors. He published an announcement to the effect that his paper will not publish any article that is immoral or harmful to the peace and good order of the locality.

Then Yen Nyoh Sun (嚴詒聲), Secretary of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce and General Manager of the Sin Sun (新聲) News Agency, started the mosquito paper "Lih Pao" (立報) with, it is reported, a capital of \$100,000. He has announced that his paper will not publish any advertisements until its circulation had attained 100,000 copies per diem. The paper is sold at three coppers a copy.

Now Pen Kung Chai (潘公展), Commissioner of the Education Bureau of the Shanghai City Government and a member

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT
(3)

Station, ..
Date.....19

Subject.....
Made by.....Forwarded by.....

of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, who acts concurrently as Managing-Director of the "Chen Pao" 晨報 (Shanghai Morning Post) has started a mosquito paper known as "Siao Chen Pao" 小晨報 (Little Morning Post) with a sum of \$80,000. He employs over a dozen well-known journalists to write for this mosquito paper. In order to increase the circulation of the "Chen Pao" and its evening edition known as "Sin Ya Pao" (新夜報), Mr. Pen is now charging a subscription of only \$1 a month for the morning and evening editions of the "Chen Pao" and the "Sin Ya Pao" as well as the mosquito paper "Siao Chen Pao". Furthermore, the "Chen Pao" every Sunday delivers free of charge a pictorial section.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

55
Please report on trend of mosquito newspapers as regards matter published, with special reference to political affairs and attitude towards Japanese.

J.H.G.

12568

New Journalistic Trend Seen In Local Tabloids Following Closing Of Mosquito Sheets

Tidy Editions Carry Compact, Lightly-Written Summary Of Important And Unimportant Local, World News; Moral Standards Of Reporting Are Changing

By HAWTHORNE CHENG

The function of a Chinese newspaper is to entertain and inform in an entertaining way. Almost everything said and done in Chinese life here carries a touch of humor, therefore, soon finds its way into Shanghai's many chroniclers of events.

That has been the motto under which many new Chinese tabloid newspapers have sprung up like mushrooms in Shanghai in place of mosquito journals that have been suppressed by authorities. The substitution, however, marks a definite turn for the better in the development of China's "petty journalism" as far as the motto "to entertain" is concerned.

Take the Hsiao Chen Pao and Li Pao for instance. The former is an underling of the Chen Pao, the English name of which is Morning Post, while the latter was organized by a group of Chinese journalists and writers of considerable distinction as an independent daily.

A casual perusal will be convincing that both commendably testify to a new development, namely the decency in writing as compared to scandalism of their predecessors.

Marks Unique Trend

Especially the Little Morning Post, as it is published alongside the Morning Post, has marked a unique growth in the field of Chinese newspapers. The Sin Wan Pao, one of the oldest and leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai, publishes an evening edition, but there never has been a newspaper like the Chen Pao (Morning Post) that carries with it a tidy, little edition like the Hsiao Chen Pao (Little Morning Post).

The Little Morning Post, as its name implies, is much smaller—only one full sheet folded into four pages—in size compared to its parent journal—a full-sized paper of 16 pages. Yet the smaller edition has to carry a skeleton of all the important news that appears in the large one, and to live up to its motto "to amuse," must write the news in a lighter vein. To serve these two irreconcilable purposes, the smallest of readable type has to be used in printing it.

The principle of "important news on front page" is observed. All the spot news of both a political and social nature have to be crowded into one page, the upper half of the front page being devoted to the former and lower half to the latter. Yet care has apparently been taken not to miss anything "hot" in its coverage. And this is done by "boiling down" copy that is turned in for publication.

In publishing crime news, words and phrases that sound "vulgar" or "dirty" from a Chinese standpoint are avoided as far as possible. In writing his reports, however, the crime reporter is told not to lose sight of purpose of the paper he is writing, which is exclusively to entertain. And under this motto, the principle of decency from the standpoint of Western journalism cannot be observed to the letter. For it is not indecent in a Chinese newspaper to elaborate in one's description

of the circumstances and scenes in which an illegal couple have made love with each other before they are caught by the police.

Standards Change

Once, the Eastern Times carried a report saying that a man died with fatigue and exhaustion after making love to a woman. This way of reporting, however, has been, to a great extent, taken exception to by the Little Morning Post.

Nor does the Little Morning Post use the tactics of Yellow Journalism as does the Eastern Times. There is no "playing up" of news in the former with a view to sensationalism.

The pages inside and on the back of the Little Morning Post are exclusively devoted to publication of features and articles of an entertaining nature. There are several columnists, most of whom are Chinese writers of considerable standing, who write under different topics from day to day.

What has been said about the Little Morning Post is, for most part, also true with the Li Pao, which has apparently come into being due to the welcome that has greeted the publication of the Little Morning Post.

The Li Pao, however, excels by some very good cartoons that it occasionally prints. Yesterday's edition of Li Pao, for instance, carries at the upper right hand corner of its front page a cartoon picture of Mr. Yin Ju-keng, as the person much in the limelight in connection with the autonomous conspiracy in North China. The cartoon by Mr. Lu Shao-fei, noted Chinese cartoonist, is very well done. It looks, in a very comical and sarcastic way, like the notorious Mr. Yin very much.

The Little Morning Post also prints cartoons, but much less frequently.

The Li Pao further distinguishes itself from its contemporary in another respect. It delves into the things that are suitable reading matter for the masses; people, whereas come emphasis in discussions on Chinese literature and philosophy is being laid in the Little Morning Post, providing interesting reading for Chinese students with literary tastes. Under the heading entitled "Blood and Sweat," for instance, yesterday's edition of the Li Pao carried an article chatting about the dealers in sweet potatoes.

The Little Morning Post is more universal in its coverage both of news and features. Articles dealing with various aspects of development in foreign countries written in a lighter vein can be seen in this little paper everyday.

Both the Little Morning Post and the Li Pao publish no advertisements. They each depend on street sales and are sold for three coppers a copy.

S.S.
Please comment
on correctness of
statements in this
article.

27 NOV. 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Special Branch S.S. 3 REGISTRATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

No. 1. 26
Date 26-7-30

Subject (in full) Chinese News Agency, & Schools.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. J.W. Prince.

Sir,

With reference to the attached inquiries shew that the Kuo Min News Agency, formerly situated in Kiukiang Road, is now situated in North Soochow Road, and as Mr A.H. Scott has already received a report on it he desires nothing further at present.

Regarding the curricula in Chinese Schools I have forwarded prospectuses of 29 schools to Mr Scott, and he expressed his appreciation of our assistance in obtaining the same,

C. D. I.

D. C.

Cr' & Sp' Branches.

Reg.
Please file.
25.7.30.

Notes on Chinese News Agencies in Shanghai,
List of. See file D. 3414 July 1932

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Special Branch S-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Date C. I. D. REGISTRY 1930

No. 1. O. 9131

Date 15. 7. 30

Subject (in full) Chinese News Agencies & Newspapers.

Made by C.D.I. J.W.Prince.

Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the attached I interviewed Mr A.H.Scott at H.B.M, Consulate today, and he informed me that he had received our report on Chinese News Agencies and Newspapers, and the only further information he desires on this subject at present is regarding the Kuo Min News Agency, ^{N. Sogchow} ~~Kiung~~ Road. This I told him I would endeavour to furnish in due course.

Mr Scott also desires information regarding the curricula, kind of books & 'c, used in Chinese Schools other than those under the S.M.C. This information I told him I would also endeavour to furnish in due course.

C. D. I.

D. C.

Cr' & Sp' Branches.

D.C. (Cr. and Sp. Br's),
of return Information and favours

C.D.I. Prince,
Please report again in due course.

14:7:30

17:7:30

10. 9121.

Date July 5, 1930.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

REPORT ON CHINESE NEWS AGENCIES
AND
MOSQUITO NEWSPAPERS.

Sir,

Attached is report on Chinese News Agencies and on mosquito newspapers.

As far as could be ascertained none of the mosquito newspapers are in receipt of subsidies from the National Government or from any political party, but it is a well known fact ^{that} they derive most of their income from extortion and such other unlawful activities. One mosquito ^{paper}, the Crystal, has become so influential that its owner has entry to the best circles where he is favourably placed to hear of gossip and scandals which he turns to his profit.

As regards the news agencies, they do not depend on subscribers who take their service for their income. but principally on subsidies from the Government or some political party. The agencies charge from \$10 to \$15 per month for their news service, but as a rule they are satisfied so long as they can find some paper or commercial firm or private individual to accept their service so that they can show their names on the list of subscribers to enhance their reputation. The only respectable agency is the Kuo Wen and its service is popular with the people.


Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (C. & S. B.)

The Crystal (晶 報) was started about 11 years ago by Yu Dah Yoong (徐大雄) who was then in charge of the National Herald. It is the oldest mosquito newspaper and has the largest circulation, the present figures being 20,000 copies. It is published every three days. Owing to its popularity with the Chinese, the paper has a certain amount of influence which its owner turns to profitable account. The paper is located at No. 161 Shantung Road. The present value of the paper is estimated at \$20,000 made up as follows: good will \$12,000, printing and composing materials, furniture etc. \$8,000.

The Diamond (金剛鑽) was established about six years ago by Sze Tsi Yung, who at one time was the Editor of the World Book Co., a Chinese book shop on Foochow Road. The paper was started as an opposition organ to the Crystal which was criticizing a Chinese actor named Loh Mau Tai in a most unfair manner. A number of friends of the actor conceived the idea of forming a paper to deal with the Crystal. The Diamond soon became popular with the public and next to the Crystal it is the most influential mosquito paper in Shanghai. It has a circulation of 12,000 copies. Like the Crystal it is also published every three days. The present value of the Diamond is estimated at about \$15,000 of which \$10,000 represents the value of the good will. Address: 31 Ningpo Road.

The Shanghai Pao (上海報) was started on October 1, 1929. It is owned by a well known merchant by the name of Kwan Zoong Meu who lives in Ho Ka Loong, Nantao. The paper is managed by Kwan Zoong Wah, probably a relation of the owner. The paper has a circulation of 10,000 copies. The Capital is \$5,000. The estimated income is \$2,500 and expenses \$2,300. It is published every day. Address: 548 Foochow Road.

The Shanghai Daily News (上海日報) was started on May 16, 1930 by Kau Lan Sung. This man was formerly in the employ of Kwan Zoong Meu of the Shanghai Pao, but it is alleged that he left the service after a dispute had arisen over the shortage of a large sum of money. Kao Lan Sung lives in Siao Bee Loong, Nantao. The paper is capitalised at \$2,000. Its monthly income is estimated at \$2100 and the expenses at \$1900. It has a circulation of 10,000 copies. It is published daily. Address of paper: 312 Foochow Road.

The Keh Min Jih Pao (革命日報) was started in July 1929. It is the organ of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang and is against the Nanking Government. It supports Waung Tsing Wei. One of its editors was the late Wang Loh Ping who was murdered in a house in the French Concession early this year. The paper used to have a circulation of 3000 copies. It ~~is~~^{was} published daily. The name of the present editor cannot be ascertained. For obvious reasons no information could be secured as to when it will be published again.

The Great Crystal (大晶報) was established by Feng Mong Yuen about 13 months ago. Its monthly expenses are estimated at \$600, its income is unknown. It has a circulation of 4,000 copies. It is published every 3 days. Address of paper: 311 Ningpo Road.

The Holmes (福尔摩斯) is a small but influential paper. It was started by Wu Yong Fee with a capital of \$150. It has a circulation of 10,000 copies. The paper is published every 3 days. The Manager's name is Yao Kee Kwang. Address of paper 169 Pakhoi Road.

The New Robin Hood (新罗宾汉) is a 3 day mosquito paper. It was established 6 months ago by Cheng Sung Foong. A few months later it was purchased by Huang Yu Tsar by whom it is being managed. It has a circulation of 3,000 copies. Address of paper: Dong An Lee off Hankow Road.

The Iron News (铁报) was established about a year ago by Feng Moong Yu who was formerly a member of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, and is connected with the Great Crystal (q.v.). It has a circulation of 9,000 copies. It is published every 3 days. Address of paper: Tsung Yu Lee at the corner of Ningpo Road and Lloyd Road.

The Life Weekay (生活) was established about 8 months ago by Huang Chen Ts and Sung Sing Ching. The latter was formerly Chief of ^{the} Provincial Educational Department during the time of Marshal Sung Chun Fang, and is known ⁱⁿ Chinese Newspaper circles as the Mentor of Sz Liang Zai, the Manager of the Shun Pao. This paper is well known in educational circles. It has a circulation of 20,000 copies. It is capitalised at \$2,000. The Manager is Chow Ung Zag. Address: 442 Rue Lafayette, French Concession.

The Tsing Yeu Ts Yeu (青年之友) is a paper started by the clerical staff of the Commercial Press. It is published under the auspices of the Chun Hwa Vocational Educationists Association. No information could be secured regarding its circulation, the name of the Editor, etc.

The Chinese News Agency.

The Kuo Wen News Agency (國聞報) is the oldest agency in Shanghai. It was started by Wu Chang Tsz, a member of the Anfu Club of which Tsan Chi Jui is the President. The Agency is subsidised not only by the Anfu Club but also by the National Government because of its excellent service and its influence with the Chinese Republic. The Agency has branches at Tientsin, Peking and Nanking. The founder resides in Tientsin. The Manager is Li Tsz Qwan ^{who has} with a staff of 10 clerks in Shanghai. Address of Agency: No. 22 Hankow Road.

The Kuo Min News Agency (國民報) was started by Dang Teh Ming who is a member of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, who also acts as the Manager of the Agency. It is in receipt of a subsidy from the National Government. Address of Agency: North Soochow Road near the Temple of the Queen of Heaven.

The Chun Hwa News Agency (中華社) was established by Dr. Soume Chen who was at one time appointed President of the Now defunct Shanghai Provisional Court. It is also in receipt of a subsidy from the National Government. It has a staff of 6 clerks. Address of Agency: No. 33 Rue Amiral Courbet, French Concession.

The Jih Jih News Agency (日日社) was started by Ying Tsai Wei who lives at Nanking. He is also the Manager of the Agency with ~~the~~ a staff of 7 clerks. So far as can be ascertained the paper has no political connections. Address of Agency: No. 7 Shangtung Road.

The Hsin Ming News Agency (新 民 社) was started by Tsha Tiao Tu. It does not send out any articles and its existence is purely nominal. Address of Agency: No. 576 Yunnan Road.

The Dah Chin News Agency (大 中 社) was started by Pan Ching Ming, a well known Chinese journalist. He is a partizan of Feng Yu-hsiang. In the latter half of 1929 when Feng Yu-hsiang was held captive by General Yen Si Shan, the News Agency was suspended. The Agency was formerly located in Kiukiang Road.

The Tung Nan News Agency (東 南 社) was established by Chen Ping Peh who lives at Nanking. The Agency was suspended about a year ago; the cause cannot be ascertained. The Agency used to be located in Shantung Road.

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION

Telephone - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

S. M. P.

19

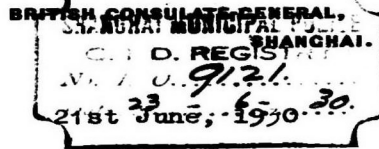
O.C. (P.B.)

Please have Short
Summary prepared of
the information we
have concerning the
joint agency
investigation.

S3 and S5.

For attention please

J.H. Coffey



Dear Mr. Aiers,

With reference to our telephone conversation of yesterday, I enclose a list of Chinese newspapers and news agencies as to which I should like what information you may be able to give me. I am afraid it looks a formidable list, but some are merely "mosquito papers". If you already have information on file on any others not on my list, perhaps you could add these at the same time?

With apologies for troubling you,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. C. Aiers".

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,

Assistant Superintendent,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

上海日報
革命日報
上海報
晶報
金鋼鑽報
大品報
福爾摩斯
新羅賓漢
鐵報
生活
青年之友

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

新民通信社
國民通信社
國聞通信社
國民通信社
中華電訊社
日新開社
大中國通信社
東南通信社

4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. D 9121/11
Date 21 3-1-37

March 2, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

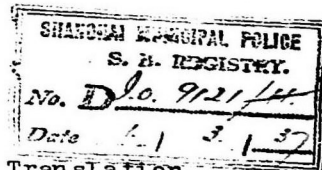
Eastern Daily News (東方日報):-

THE WHITE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI

Some of the White Russians in Shanghai are formerly members of the Russian royal family. Many are land owners, wealthy business men, etc. They were forced to leave their country and seek shelter in other parts of the world on the outbreak of the revolution in Russia. A great number of them are to be found in Shanghai.

These emigrants are hostile to the Soviet Union and publish papers in Shanghai strongly criticising the present Russian government.

Following the conclusion of the Franco-Soviet Pact, several Russian papers in the local French Concession have been ordered not to publish articles against the Soviet Union. It is reported that some of the papers have suspended publication.



March 1, 1937.

Morning Translation

Lih Pao :-

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS AND THEIR NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI

Since the revolution in Russia, Shanghai has become a haven for White Russians in the Far East. There are between 20,000 and 30,000 Russian emigrants in Shanghai.

Shanghai has four Russian daily papers and one evening paper. The total circulation of these papers is about 5,000 copies.

The four daily newspapers are: the "Shanghai Zaria", the "Russian Daily News", the "Novy Poot" and the "Slovo"; the evening paper is called the "Zaria Evening News." Of these papers, the "Shanghai Zaria," which was established in 1925 by Mr. Lemlich, is the largest and enjoys the greatest circulation. Its office is located at No. 774 Avenue Joffre. The circulation is about 1,300 copies, while that of the evening edition is about 500.

The "Russian Daily News," No. 620 Avenue Foch, comes next. Its founder is Mr. V. Chilikin and its circulation is about 1,000 copies.

The "Novy Poot," address No. 1, Lane 607, Avenue Joffre, ranks as third. This paper suspended publication temporarily on February 27.

The "Slovo" is the smallest. It is published by the Slovo Publishing Company and its office is situated at No. 238 Avenue du Roi Albert. Mr. Altadouroff is the manager of this paper. Its daily circulation is 600 copies.

Two of these papers employ Chinese labourers. Nevertheless, all these papers maintain a common attitude towards the Soviet Union; they leave out as much as possible anything that is said in praise of the good administration of the Soviet Union and express all the Union's faults. For this reason, the Soviet authorities in Shanghai are highly displeased with them.

It is reported in various newspapers that the "Novy Poot" has been banned for criticising Bolshevism and that it has failed to pay \$600, the wages of Yang Shao Yung (楊兆熊) and 20 employees. According to reliable information received by this paper, the "Novy Poot" did not suspend its publication on this account but because of financial reasons. Although the said paper is against the Soviet, yet it cannot be said to be the bitterest of all the papers towards the Soviet. It was founded about one and half years ago with a capital of about \$26,000. Originally it was a weekly publication but later it was converted into a daily paper. Its editor-in-chief is Mr. Ballod.

It has now suspended publication for the time being.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

EXCHANGE SHOPS AND COPPER COINS

The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government to-day will hold an informal meeting with representatives of various cigarette and exchange shops to discuss the plot of traitorous merchants to raise the value of copper coins.

4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. 1. O... 912111

Date... 11... 9... 31

September

11

1.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

I send herewith for your information
*copies of two reports on the subject of Russian
newspapers and periodicals in Shanghai.

* Forwarded.
Tu. 11.9.

Yours sincerely,

H.R.

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

C. Akagi, Esq.,

Japanese Consulate-General.

8/9/31.

Russian Newspapers and Periodicals

The following alterations in Russian publications and change of editors took place in Shanghai during the month of August, 1931 : -

"The Commercial Bulletin" ceased publication.

The Weekly newspaper "Golos" which usually appeared weekly, made its appearance only twice during the month.

M.C. Lomitch owner and publisher of "Shanghai Zaria" and "Vechernee Vremia" (Evening Times) has changed editors of both these newspapers. Mr. A.M. Dmitrieff is appointed to replace Mr. L. Arnoldoff who was given two months sick leave, and Mr. A.B. Petroff has replaced Mr. B. Seovorin who was compelled to resign on August 1, 1931.

1/8/31.

Russian Newspapers and Periodicals

The following is a correct list and particulars of the Russian newspapers published in Shanghai at present : -

Daily:

1. "Shanghai Zaria" (Estd. 1925) 551 Avenue Joffre
Editor L.B. Arnoldoff. Publisher & owner M.C. Lembitch.
2. "Slovo" (Estd. 1928) 238 Avenue Du Roi Albert.
Editor P.I. Zaitseff. Owner Mr. Altaduckeff.
3. "Vechernee Vremia" (Evening Time) 117-119 Av. Du Roi Albert.
Editor B.A. Seuvorin. Owner M.C. Lembitch & Coy.
4. "Commercial Bulletin" (1931) 72 Route Vagren App. 4
Editor N.P. Stepanoff. Publishers C. Stepanoff & Coy.

Weekly :

1. "Golos" (The Voice) (1931) 118 Route Vallon app. 17
Editor N.P. Malinovsky. Owner Publishing Co. "Golos"
- Two Russian Magazines are published and on sale in Shanghai namely: "Blue Diamond" and "SUB-SENTINEL" a military monthly.

Variations:

The following alterations in Russian Publications took place during the month of July 1931 : -

"The Evening Zaria" and the morning paper "Vremia" (Times) ceased publication on July 3rd 1931 and became amalgamated and commenced a new evening edition called the "Vechernee Vremia" (The Evening Times) which appeared on the same date. (Translation of the Editorial's notice is attached herewith)

On July 16, 1931 a new Russian paper appeared in Shanghai called the "Commercial Bulletin" which is published daily and devotes itself exclusively to advertisement purposes. It is being distributed free of charge. Judging on its first issues this publication comes under the category of "mosquito" type.

The Russian "Hong List" appeared on sale in Shanghai during last month. It is published by the Union of Russian Invalids and the work is very comprehensive and is useful source of information.

All the above mentioned Russian newspapers pursue an anti-communist policy and have no other particular political tendency, with the exception of "Golos" which professes republican-democratic sentiments and is edited by one of the members of the so called "Peasants Party" whose headquarters is in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Translation of the Editorial Notice appeared in the
"Evening Zaria" on July 2nd 1931 in connection with
the closing of that paper : -

We announce herewith that commencing from Friday July 3rd
1931 the publication of the "Evening Zaria" will be dis-
continued. Simultaneously the morning paper "Vremia" (Times)
will likewise cease its publication.

The editors of the "Evening Zaria" and "Vremia" were amal-
gamated on July 3rd 1931 and the new daily evening newspaper
called "VECHERNYEE VREMIA" (the Evening Times) will be edited
by Mr. B.A. Souvorin and Mr. A.B. Petreff who will become the
Managing Editor.

The paper will make its first appearance on the above
date. Mr. G.E. Starkoff has been appointed office manager
of the "Vechernyee Vremia".

The address of the new paper is: 117 Av. Du Roi Albert.

a/w/31.

Russian Newspapers and Periodicals

The following alterations in Russian publications and change of editors took place in Shanghai during the month of August, 1931 : -

"The Commercial Bulletin" ceased publication.

The Weekly newspaper "Golos" which usually appeared weekly, made its appearance only twice during the month.

M.C. Lerbitch owner and publisher of "Shanghai Zaria" and "Vechernee Vremia" (Evening Times) has changed editors of both these newspapers. Mr. A.M. Dmitrieff is appointed to replace Mr. L. Arnoldoff who was given two months sick leave, and Mr. A.B. Petroff has replaced Mr. B. Seoverin who was compelled to resign on August 1, 1931.

Russian Newspapers and Periodicals

The following is a correct list and particulars of the Russian newspapers published in Shanghai at present : -

Daily:

1. "Shanghai Zaria" (Estd. 1923) 531 Avenue Jeffre
Editor L.B. Arnoldoff. Publisher & owner M.C. Lambitch.
2. "Sieve" (Estd. 1923) 236 Avenue Du Roi Albert.
Editor P.I. Zaitseff. Owner Mr. Altuduckoff.
3. "Vechernyaya Vremia" (Evening Times) 117-119 Av. Du Roi Albert.
Editor B.A. Sourvorin. Owner M.C. Lambitch & Coy.
4. "Commercial Bulletin" (1931) 72 Route Vagron App. 4
Editor N.P. Stepanoff Publishers C. Stepanoff & Coy.

Weekly :

1. "Golos" (The voice) (1931) 118 Route Vallon app. 17
Editor M.P. Malinovsky. Owner Publishing Co. "Golos"
- Two Russian Magazines are published and on sale in Shanghai namely: "Blue Diamond" and "SUB-SENTINEL" a military monthly.

Variations:

The following alterations in Russian Publications took place during the month of July 1931 : -

"The Evening Zaria" and the morning paper "Vremia" (Times) ceased publication on July 3rd 1931 and became amalgamated and commenced a new evening edition called the "Vechernyaya Vremia" (The Evening Times) which appeared on the same date. (Translation of the Editorial's notice is attached herewith)

On July 16, 1931 a new Russian paper appeared in Shanghai called the "Commercial Bulletin" which is published daily and devotes itself exclusively to advertisement purposes. It is being distributed free of charge. Judging on its first issues this publication comes under the category of "mosquito" type.

The Russian "Hong List" appeared on sale in Shanghai during last month. It is published by the Union of Russian Invalids and the work is very comprehensive and is useful source of information.

All the above mentioned Russian newspapers pursue an anti-communist policy and have no other particular political tendency, with the exception of "Golos" which professes republican-democratic sentiments and is edited by one of the members of the so called "Peasants Party" whose headquarters is in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Translation of the Editorial Notice appeared in the
"Evening Zaria" on July 2nd 1931 in connection with
the closing of that paper : -

We announce herewith that commencing from Friday July 3rd
1931 the publication of the "Evening Zaria" will be dis-
continued. Simultaneously the morning paper "Vremia" (Times)
will likewise cease its publication.

The editors of the "Evening Zaria" and "Vremia" were amal-
gamated on July 3rd 1931 and the new daily evening newspaper
called "VECHERNIYE VREMIA" (the Evening Times) will be edited
by Mr. R.A. Souvarin and Mr. A.B. Petroff who will become the
Managing Editor.

The paper will make its first appearance on the above
date. Mr. G.H. Starkoff has been appointed office manager
of the "Vechernee Vremia".

The address of the new paper is: 117 Av. Du Roi Albert.

C. S. J. Robertson

We have sent a list of Chinese
newspapers to the British Consulate
in 1930 but not Russian

3. 2. Please see & return to me
NR. 109. 10/9

Seen JBR. 10/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.5. ~~3000~~ Station,

Date Sept. 8, 1931.

Subject (in full) Russian Newspapers and Periodicals

Made by D. S. Radionoff

Forwarded by *G. S. Radionoff*

Sir,

The following alterations in Russian publications and change of editors took place in Shanghai during the month of August, 1931:-

"The Commercial Bulletin" ceased publication.

The Weekly newspaper "Golos" which usually appeared weekly, made its appearance only twice during the month.

M.C. Lembitch owner and publisher of "Shanghai Zaria" and "Vechernee Vremia" (Evening Times) has changed editors of both these newspapers. Mr. A.M. Dmitrieff is appointed to replace Mr. L. Arnoldoff who was given two months sick leave, and Mr. A.B. Petroff has replaced Mr. B. Soovorin who was compelled to resign on August 1, 1931.

O/C. Hq. Br.

G. Radionoff
D. S.

MR. 9/9.

File
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Sp.Br. S.3 Station,

Date August 1, 1931

Subject (in full) Russian Newspapers and Periodicals.

Made by F.S.Radionoff

Forwarded by _____

Sir,

The following is a correct list and particulars of the Russian newspapers published in Shanghai at present:-

Daily:

1. "Shanghai Zaria" (Estd. 1925) 551 Avenue Joffre
Editor L.B. Arnoldoff. Publisher & owner M.C.Lembitch.
2. "Slovo" (Estd. 1928) 238 Avenue Du Roi Albert.
Editor I.I. Zaitseff. Owner Mr. Altaduckoff
3. "Vechnee Vremia" (Evening Time) 117-119 Av. Du Roi Albert
Editor B.A. Souvorin. Owner M.C.Lembitch & Coy.
4. "Commercial Bulletin" (1931) 72 Route Vayron and.
Editor G. Stepanoff. Publishers G. Stepanoff & Coy.

Weekly:

1. "Golos" (The Voice) (1931) 118 Route Vallon and. 17
Editor M.P. Malinovsky Owner Publishing Co. "Golos"

Two Russian Magazines are published and on sale in Shanghai namely: "Blue Diamond" and "SHIB-SHITNIK" a military monthly.

Variations:

The following alterations in Russian Publications took place during the month of July 1931:-

"The Evening Zaria" and the morning paper "Vremia" (Times) ceased publication on July 3-rd 1931 and became amalgamated and commenced a new evening edition called the "Vechnee Vremia" (The Evening Times) which appeared on the same date. (Translation of the Editorial's Notice is attached herewith.)

On July 16, 1931 a new Russian paper appeared in Shanghai called the "Commercial Bulletin" which is published daily and devotes itself exclusively to advertisement purposes. It is being distributed free of charge. Judging on its first issues

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date

19

Subject (in full) Russian Newspapers and Periodicals.

- 2-nd page -

Made by

Forwarded by

this publication comes under the category of "mosquito" type.

The Russian "Hong List" appeared on sale in Shanghai during last month. It is published by the Union of Russian Invalides and the work is very comprehensive and is useful source of information.

All the above mentioned Russian newspapers pursue an anti-communist policy and have no other particular political tendency, with the exception of "Golos" which professes republican-democratic sentiments and is edited by one of the members of the so called "Peasants Party" whose headquarter is in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

G. Raviouff

P.S. 16

1/18/31.

Translation of the Editorial Notice appeared in the
"Evening Zaria" on July 2nd 1931 in connection with
the closing of that paper:-

We announce herewith that commencing from Friday July 3rd
1931 the publication of the "Evening Zaria" will ~~be~~ *be discontinued* cease.
Simultaneously the morning paper "Vremia" (Times) will like-
wise cease its publication.

The editors of the "Evening Zaria" and "Vremia" were amal-
gamated on July 3rd 1931 and the new daily evening newspaper
called "VECHERNEE VREMIA" (the Evening Times) will be edited
by Mr. B. A. Souvorin and Mr. A. B. Petroff who will become the
Managing Editor.

The paper will make its first appearance on the above date.
Mr. A. E. Starkoff has been appointed office manager of the
"Vechernee Vremia".

The address of the new paper is: 117 Av. Du Roi Albert.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 10. 9121.

REPORT

Special Branch No. 3. Station,

Date July 3, 1930.

Subject (in full) Local Russian Newspapers.

Made by Temp. Cl. Ass't Cook.

Forwarded by

C. D. J. Prince

Supplementing the report on local Russian newspapers, dated February 11, 1930, attached herewith, three other Russian publications have since made their appearance in Shanghai, i.e. the "Dain," "Vremya" and "Armia and Flot."

All of these papers were published previously, but ceased publication for various reasons, particularly, political.

The "Dain" (The Day). Some 200 copies of this publication are printed, but not all are sold. The paper, a yellow sheet, is published weekly and edited by S.M. Ogonezeff, who is reported to be supporting the Russian Facists. He served formerly in Harbin as one of the many assistants to the Manager of the "Wagon Lits Co.," is reported to be fairly well off and is looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion by the other local Russian editors. The paper cannot be considered as popular and resembles very much the "Showdown" in the English language, as it makes certain personal sensational disclosures verging almost, in some cases, on slander. Ogonezeff possesses his own printing establishment at 59 Rue Moliere, and has his editorial office at 21 Moulmein Road. The expenses in connection with the printing of the "Dain" are not considerable.

The "Rossia" (Russia) was formerly a daily publication but now appears periodically on Sundays. The editor, Mr. N.V. Kolesnikoff, a former Colonel of the Russian General staff, is subsidized by the Japanese Military Clique and the re-appearance of this paper as also the "Armia and Flot" (Army & Fleet) also edited and published by Kolesnikoff at the present moment points to the desire on the part of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

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Made by _____

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Japanese militarists to curry favour with the Russian military emigre groups particularly on account of existing conditions in the Russian Far East.

The political inclinations of both the "Rossia" and "Armia and Flot" are absolutely monarchist and pro-military.

The circulation is stated to be approximately 200 copies of each publication.

Mr. Kolesnikoff has his office at No. V1197 Yates Road. In addition to publishing and editing these two papers, Mr. Kolesnikoff is engaged as the manager of the "Army and Navy Club" at No. 8 Yates Road.


T. C. A.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

Russian Press

Slovo ("Word") : editor Zaitsev.
Monarchial

Vremia "Time" : editor Suvoia
Monarchial

The above two papers are independent vis-à-vis the China. They are not specially pro-British.

Zaria "Dawn" white in policy
Editor Sembitsch (Pole). Is
deferential to Chinese.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

To A.D.B. I. ^{Shanghai} 11:21 19 30

I recommend that this
report be sent to
Mr. Frager. The information
is wanted by him for
his guidance in the
distribution of Municipal
advertising.

Shown to Mr.
Frager - Secretariat
who noted contents
with thanks.

J. A. C. 15/2/30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 Foreign Registration Station,
 No. 1, O. D. 8. 7. 8.
 Date February 11, 1930.
 File No. 12-2-30.

Subject (in full) Local Russian Daily Newspapers.

Made by Temp. Cl. Asst Cook.

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson

The circulations of the local Russian daily newspapers are approximately as follows:-

Zaria.....	3,000 copies.
Slovo.....	1,000 "
Vremya.....	300 "

The "Zaria" is the oldest existing Russian daily newspaper in Shanghai and is run by Mr. Lembitch. It is read by the Russian emigres of all denominations and therefore is the most popular. Mr. Lembitch is the proprietor of the Zaria Publications and possesses similar newspapers in Harbin and Tientsin. The local editor is Mr. Lev Arnoldov who has been connected with the paper since its first appearance in Shanghai. The proof of the popularity of the "Zaria" is to be seen in the fact that although two other emigre newspapers have made their appearance here in Shanghai (the "Slovo" and the "Vremya") within the past year, they have not affected the Zaria's circulation nor have they caused the management to lower their advertising and subscription rates.

The political inclinations of the "Zaria" continue to be the same, namely anti-Bolshevist, pro-Slov, recognizing the benefits of the Russian revolution and advocating the platform of common-sense democracy. The "Zaria" tactically avoids mud-slinging, one of the most ardent passions indulged in by Russian editors.

The "Slovo" can be classed as a "catch-the-penny" newspaper. It has been in existence about a year. Its subscription and advertising rates are exactly half those of the "Zaria." It is alleged to be subsidized by Mr. J.M. Altadukoff, manager of the Reinsurance Co. "Rossia" of Copenhagen's local office

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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

~~100-978~~

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 2 -

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in the Bund. The "Slovo" imitates Lembitch's papers and is currying popularity through the medium of the Russian caricaturist "Sapajou" (Sapojnikoff of the N.C.D.N.). The Board of Directors consists of Messrs Altadukoff, Sapojnikoff, Levitin (Levitsky) and D. Scherbin, who was formerly the official broker of the Dalbank and who came to the assistance of this newspaper financially in September 1929 when the paper had no funds. Mr. Levitin is the manager and Mr. Zaitseff is the editor who indulges now and then in mud-slinging, per instructions from Levitin. The paper's policy is to boost Mr. Grosse.

The "Vremya" is the White Russian Monarchist publication in Shanghai. It is edited by Mr. Boris Souvorin, who indulges occasionally in mud-slinging. The paper's political inclinations are anti-Soviet, anti-Jewish, anti-masonic. It opposes Russian nationalism, is exceedingly pro-military and pursues the definite object of the restoration of the old Russian Monarchy. It has close connections with the Monarchist and military Russian emigre groups in Paris, particularly with the organization headed by General Koutinoff, who, it is alleged, has just recently been kidnapped. It is suspected that this paper receives funds from the Jesuits and it is likewise asserted that two loans have been provided by the China Finance Corporation.

John J. Lee
T. C. A.

HR.
11 2/3

A/D. C. I.

A.P.B. I

The above report was compiled on instructions from me, which were issued in consequence of a request for information about Russian newspapers received from Mr. Hager of the Secretariat. JPL 12/13